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CHARLES MOMM & SONS

Growers and Importers of All Kinds of

NURSERY STOCK

Cor. Stuyvesant Avenue and Springfield Avenue

IRVINGTON, NEW JERSEY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

QUALITY STOCK



We Merit Your Patronage

BECAUSE we enjoy the confidence of a large and steadily increasing trade which has been built up by us by years of faithful service and strict adherence to the golden rule.

BECAUSE our prices are consistent with the quality stock we sell and positive guarantee we give.

BECAUSE behind our stock, as a guarantee, is the experience of over 25 years of experience on the basis of fair treatment.

BECAUSE the statements in this catalogue are based on our experience, they are true and you can depend on them.

BECAUSE we personally try to be present or properly represented on every planting made by us.

BECAUSE we positively guarantee to replace free of charge (unless otherwise stated) all trees planted by us that do not grow into leaf the first season after planting. We take exception however to Sweet Cherries, Beech, Birch, Tulip Tree, and such large specimen plants in sizes we cannot duplicate. Did you ever notice this fair guarantee in any other nursery catalogue.

Certificate of Inspection

We have a certificate issued from the State Entomologists to prove our trees are free from diseases or any injurious insect pests.

Special Attention to Prospective Customers

We call your special attention to the fact that we do not cater to far off customers, and prefer to have you come to our nurseries and select your own stock, which we feel sure will relieve a large amount of dissatisfaction. We present the following pages as our catalogue to you. But as it does not contain description of every variety of stock we grow, we will be pleased to advise you on any stock not listed therein. We will also make special effort to secure for you stock we do not grow in our nurseries. We will thank you for an opportunity to serve you and will do our best to please.

Sincerely yours,

CHAS. MOMM & SONS



APR 29 1916

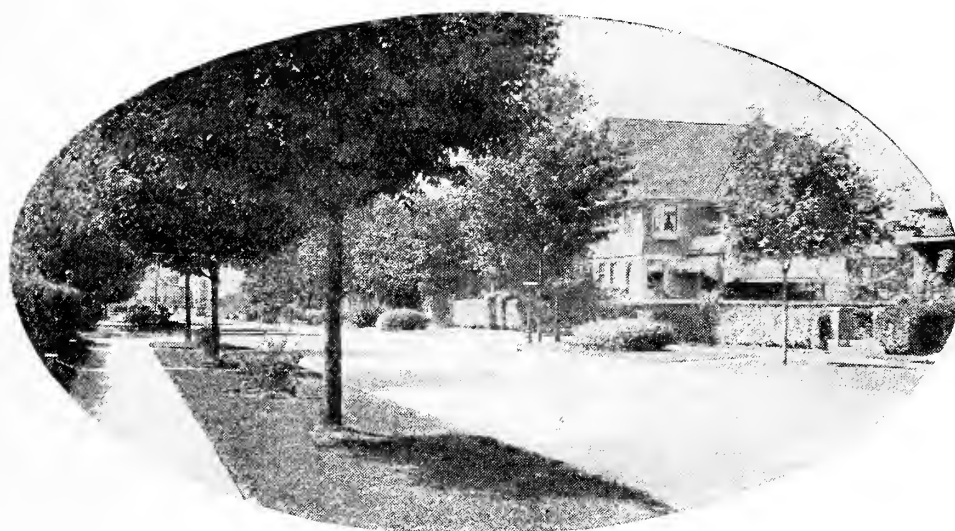
INDEXED.

RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE.

CHARLES MOMM & SONS

Growers and Importers
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COR. STUYVESANT AND SPRINGFIELD AVENUES
IRVINGTON, NEW JERSEY

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

PRINTED BY
GILLIES LITHO. & PRINTING CO.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Planting Suggestions

We exercise the greatest care to produce only high-grade nursery stock, eliminating every year such trees and plants as we find defective or diseased. We take all possible care in the digging, packing, shipping and delivery of our products, thus insuring to the planter the best results obtainable.

Success in planting depends largely upon the treatment given trees and hardy plants when received. At once on arrival the stock should be planted ; or the roots protected from the sun or drying wind by moist earth covering or by heeling-in in trenches of good mellow soil. If material be received in cold weather or the stock frozen, the cases or bales should be placed in a cool, moist cellar until the frost is removed. The planting can then be done without the slightest injury. In healing-in any trees or shrubs care should be exercised to have all the roots covered and in direct contact with the soil.

Mulching the surface over the roots of newly planted trees, etc., is always desirable. In dry soils in some instances this is almost indispensable for best results. Freshly cut grass, partially rotted manure, or straw, may be used for this purpose.

Planting Evergreens is more difficult than planting deciduous trees, particularly if large, and extra care must be taken to keep the roots from becoming dry. Chances of success are much greater with small and medium-size trees, and choice and rare sorts should be moved with a ball of earth attached when possible. The safety of this practice very greatly counterbalances increased cost, and we strongly urge patrons to adopt it. A charge for such additional labor must be made, but it will be reasonable.

Planting

The proper season to plant fruit, shade and ornamental trees and hardy shrubbery are March, April, May, June, October, November and December.

Evergreens, March, April, May, June, August and September.

Don't Plant Worthless Varieties

For many years the list, especially of peach and apple trees, in nursery catalogues has been burdened with worthless varieties. This year we have eliminated a great many of them, and you will find the list in this catalogue to be composed of good ones throughout. Don't burden yourself with a lot of miscellaneous kinds just for the sake of having them in your orchard. We shall be glad to help you to select the profitable varieties that will succeed in your section.

Our Service Department

Many people have homes which need shade trees, evergreens, hedges, vines, etc., but do not know what to choose or how to plant. We have this material of the finest quality. We shall be glad to send an expert landscape planter to lay out your grounds for you and give you his advice as to how and what to plant. The advantages of planting to a plan are too many and varied to be fully explained here. Write if interested and let us tell you how to improve your grounds.

Terms

Our terms are **invariably cash**, or a negotiable note of short time, satisfactorily endorsed, made payable at bank.

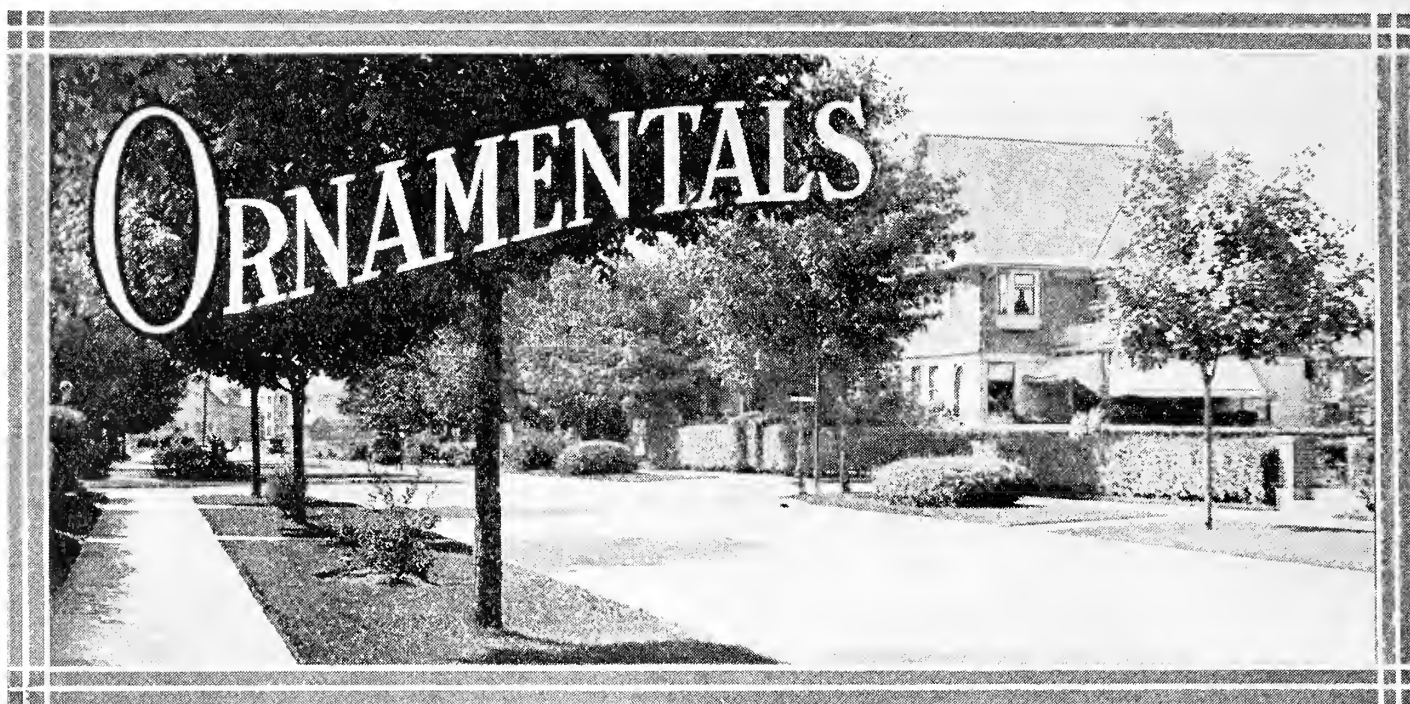
From past experience we have learned that we cannot afford to delay collections, and must henceforth insist upon prompt payment. Our business is attended with heavy expenses, and we must have the cash to push it.

Trees, plants, etc., will be carefully taken up, each kind tied by itself and labeled, and the roots packed so as to carry safely.

Our Guarantee

We assume the responsibility for the true names of all of our stock, and are ready, on proper proof, to replace, free of charge, anything sent by us that proves untrue to label ; but it is understood and agreed, between the purchaser and ourselves, that we are not to be held liable for any greater sum than that paid for such trees as may prove untrue.





THE growing custom of bringing the home and its surroundings into more complete harmony by a well planned arrangement of trees, shrubs and flowers is one that cannot be too highly commended. Flowering shrubs for borders of walks and roadways, screens of bushes to shut off objectionable views; gardens of old-fashioned flowers, intermingled with trailing vines, enhance not only the beauty and cheerfulness of the home, but we should consider that the actual value of the property has increased largely.

For City Street and Avenue.—Sugar Maple, Norway Maple, American Elm, American Ash, Pin Oak, Red Oak, White Oak, American Linden, Oriental Plane.

Quick-growing Street Trees.—Silver Maple, Ash-leaved Maple, Bolleana Poplar, Carolina Poplar, Lombardy Poplar.

Best Lawn Trees.—Norway Maple, Schwedler's Maple, European White Birch, Cut-leaved Weeping Birch, Catalpa Speciosa, Purple-leaved Beech, Tulip Tree, Maiden Hair, Cucumber Tree, European Larch, European Mt. Ash, the Oaks, English Elm, the Lindens.

Low-growing Lawn Trees.—Japanese Maple, Aralia, Catalpa Bungei, Japan Weeping and

Flowering Cherries, the Dogwoods, the Double-flowering Thorns, Fern-leaved Beech, Japanese and Chinese Magnolias, Weeping Mulberry, Bechtel's Flowering Crab, Japanese Tree Lilac.

Trees for Damp Places.—Pin Oak, Swamp White Oak, Red Maple, Silver Maple, the Willows, the Alders, American Elm, Yellow Birch, American White Birch.

Trees for Dry Places.—Scarlet Oak, Red Oak, Aralia, White Birch, Sugar Maple, Beeches.

Trees for Seashore Planting.—Norway Maple, Oriental Planes, Carolina Poplar, Lombardy Poplar, Bolleana Poplar, Pin Oak, Red Oak, White Willow, Honey Locust, Tamarix.

FLOWERING TREES

Named in the order in which they flower:

MAY.—Almond Davidiana, Cherry, Double-flowered: Judas Tree, Chinese Magnolia, in variety; Almonds, Cornus Florida, Horse Chestnuts, white and red; Crabs, flowering; Peach, double-flowered; Bird Cherry.

JUNE.—Mountain Ash, Thorns, in variety; Laburnum, White Fringe, Locust, white; Virgilia Lutea, Catalpa, Lindens, in variety.

JULY.—Chestnut, American, Catalpas.

Trees which produce ornamental fruit succeeding the flowers: Celtis occidentalis, dull red fruit as large as peas.

Cornus florida.—Oval fruit in a head.

Cratægus.—(Thorns) — Scarlet and yellow fruit in September and October.

Pyrus (Crab), Mountain Ash.—Scarlet fruit in September and October.

Trees for Spring Planting Only.—While most kinds of trees can be safely transplanted in the Fall, there are a few that are rarely successful unless carefully moved in the Spring; the Birches, the Beeches, Japanese Maples, the Larches, Magnolias, Tulip Trees, Flowering Cherries and Peaches, Judas Tree, the Oaks, Sweet Gum and all Nut-bearing trees.

There is no surplus of really high-grade Nursery Stock in the market today; we therefore warn our customers against trees and plants offered at ridiculously low rates. Poor stock is dear at any price.

Deciduous Trees, Shrubs and Vines can be planted in Spring or Fall. In the far north, where the weather is too severe, plant in the Spring. Evergreens should be set out in Spring.

Care in Planting

Preparation of the Roots.—Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood. This prevents their decaying and hastens the emission of new roots and fibres.

Preparation of the Top.—This consists in cutting back the top and side branches in such a way as to correspond with the more or less mutilated roots, as follows: Trees with branching heads should have the small branches cut clean out, and the larger ones, intended for the framework of the tree, cut back to within two or three buds of their base.

In cases where there is an abundant root and small top or few branches, the pruning need be very light, but where the roots are small and the top heavy, severe pruning will be necessary. These remarks are applicable to all deciduous Trees and Shrubs. Evergreens seldom require pruning, but Arbor Vitæ and other Evergreens planted in hedge rows may be advantageously shorn immediately after planting.

Pruning.—Pruning has the effect to render trees and shrubs unnatural and inelegant. We refer to the custom of shearing trees, particularly conifers, into cones, pyramids and other unnatural shapes. Every tree, shrub and plant has a habit of growth peculiar to itself, and this very peculiarity is one of its beauties. If we prune all trees into regular shapes we destroy their identity. The pruning knife should be used to assist nature, and operated with good judgment; to lop off straggling branches, to thin the head of a tree which has become too dense, and to remove dead wood.

Each shrub has peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve them as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary, but trimming all kinds of shrubs into one form shows a lack of appreciation for natural beauty, to say the least. Weigelas, Deutzias, Forsythias and Mock Orange flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth, hence the shrubs should not be pruned in Winter or Spring, but

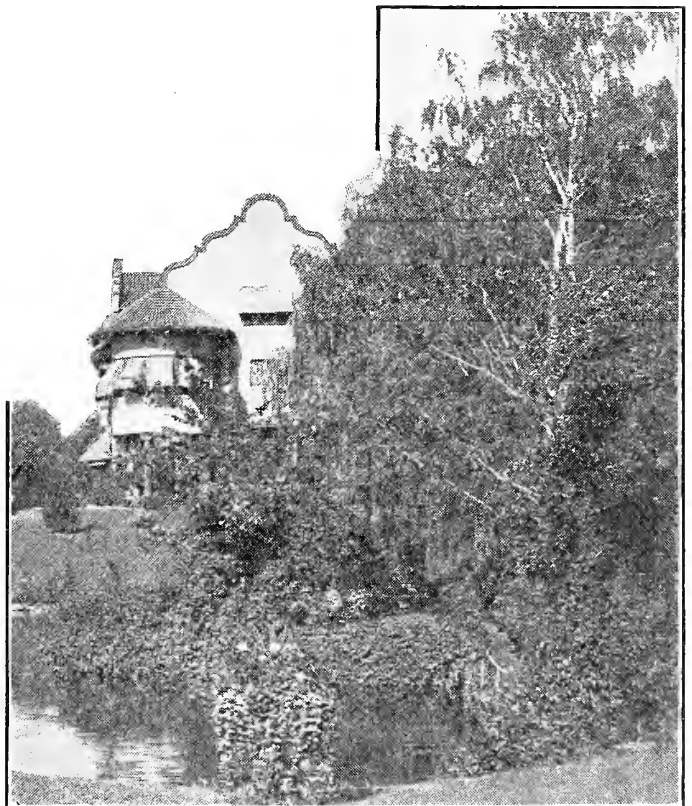
in June, after they have finished flowering, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out, thus promoting the growth of the young wood, which is to flower the following season.

Spiræas, Lilacs, Althæas and Honeysuckles may be trimmed during the Winter or early in Spring, but the branches should only be reduced enough to keep them in good shape. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs is when they have done flowering. The *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* should be severely cut back and thinned early in Spring.

Pruning Evergreens.—Use the knife occasionally to thicken the growth and preserve the shape. This can be done in April or May, just before the trees start to grow.

For Lawns and Small Places.—Whatever specimens are planted should be of the finest species, of moderate size, of graceful habits of growth and handsome foliage.

A pendulous tree or one with variegated foliage may be occasionally introduced, and will add to the beauty of the grounds. Depend mainly upon dwarf shrubs for small places, and in selecting, aim at securing a succession of bloom. Dwarf evergreens are very useful, and in small grounds hardy herbaceous border plants can be used with the most satisfactory results; a proper selection will afford as much bloom as ordinary bedding plants, and at half the trouble and expense.



American White Birch

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES



Thunbergii

Catalpa

Blue Spruce

Mulberry

ALDER—*Alnus*.

Imperial Cut-leaved Alder.—(*Lacianata Imperialis*)—A beautiful tree with deep cut foliage. Hardy, vigorous growth, forming a handsome shaped head.

ASH—*Fraxinus*.

There are many varieties of Ash and all are clean, healthy and vigorous.

Ash, Gold-Barked.—(*Aurea*)—A conspicuous tree at all times, especially in winter on account of the yellow bark and twisted branches.

American White Ash.—A well known native tree. Desirable for lawns or streets.

European Ash.—A lofty tree of rapid growth with spreading head and gray bark. Pinnate leaves and black buds. An odd but ancient looking tree.

Willow-leaved Ash.—Long, willowy leaves; fine habit and rapid growth. A desirable lawn tree.

BEECH—*Fagus*.

The Beeches are noted for their rich, glossy foliage and large size at maturity. They are fine for lawn decorations.

European Beech.—(*Sylvatica*)—Like American variety, darker bark and more compact habit.

Fern-leaved Beech.—(*Heterophylla*)—Round habit, beautiful cut fern-like foliage. During the growing season its young shoots are like tendrils giving a wavy aspect to the tree.

Purple-leaved.—(*Purpurea*)—Discovered in a German forest. An elegant, vigorous tree, growing 40 to 50 feet high. Foliage deep purple, changing to crimson. Like all varieties of the Beech, this is difficult to transplant, hence small trees three feet high are preferable.

Weeping Beech.—(See Weeping Trees).

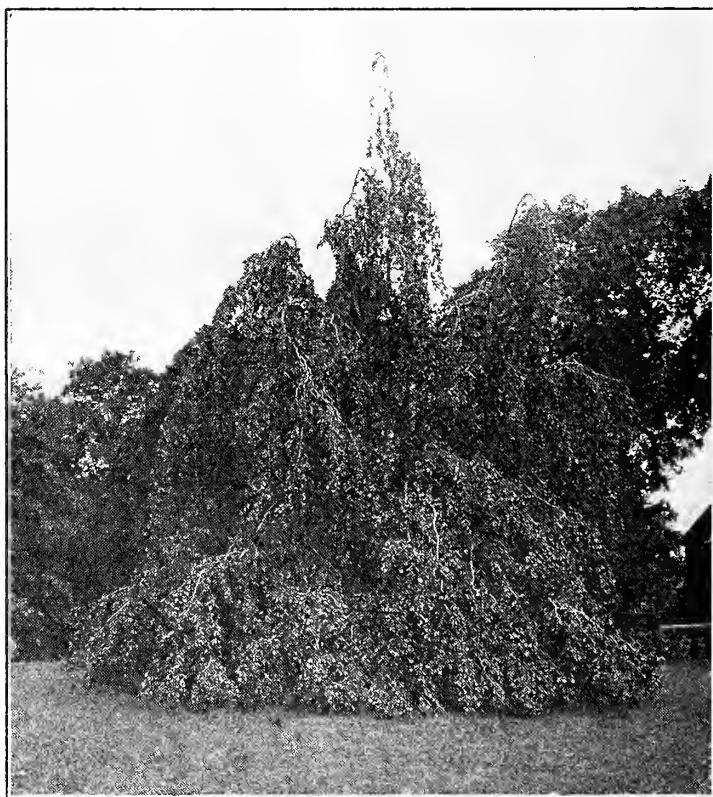
BIRCH—*Betula*.

American White Birch.—An American species of rapid growth, with triangular, taper pointed, smooth and glossy leaves.

Cut-leaved Weeping Birch.—(See Weeping Trees).

European White.—(*Alba*)—A fine tree of moderate size, with silvery bark and slender branches.

Young's Weeping.—(See Weeping Trees).



Weeping Beech



Flowering Dogwood

CATALPA.

The Catalpas flower in July. The blossoms are showy, large and fragrant. Leaves large, heart-shaped and yellowish green. They are effective, tropical-looking lawn trees, some varieties producing long seed pods, that remain on all winter.

Bungei.—(Umbrella Catalpa)—Grafted on stems six to eight feet high, it makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Perfectly hardy, and flourishes in almost all soils and climates. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green; lay like shingles on a roof; always make a symmetrical head. One of the most unique trees; a valuable acquisition, desirable for lawn, park and cemetery planting.

Speciosa.—This early-blooming, upright variety is much hardier than the syringa-leaved, having proved itself able to stand the severe winters of Wisconsin and Iowa, making when planted in groves, straight symmetrical trees, suitable for posts or railway ties, for which purposes it is one of the most useful trees known, lasting in many instances nearly or quite a century.

CRAB—Pyrus.

Bechtel's Double Flowering.—One of the most beautiful of the many fine varieties of flowering Crabs. Tree of medium size, covered in early spring with large, beautiful, double, fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color. From a distance the flowers have the appearance of small Roses. Blooms when quite young.

CHERRY—Cerasus.

Double Flowering.—(Flore alba plena)—A tree of medium growth, producing clusters of double white flowers in May. Blooms so profusely as to completely hide the branches from view.

DOGWOOD (Cornus).

Red Flowering.—(Flore rubra)—A valuable variety producing beautiful carmine flowers; of great value.

White Flowering.—(Florida)—A fine American tree, growing from sixteen to twenty-five feet high. Foliage of a grayish green color; very glossy and handsome, turning in the autumn to a deep red, rendering the tree one of the most beautiful objects at that season. The flowers appear before the leaves in the spring and are about three inches in diameter; white and very showy. It is one of the most valuable ornamental trees.

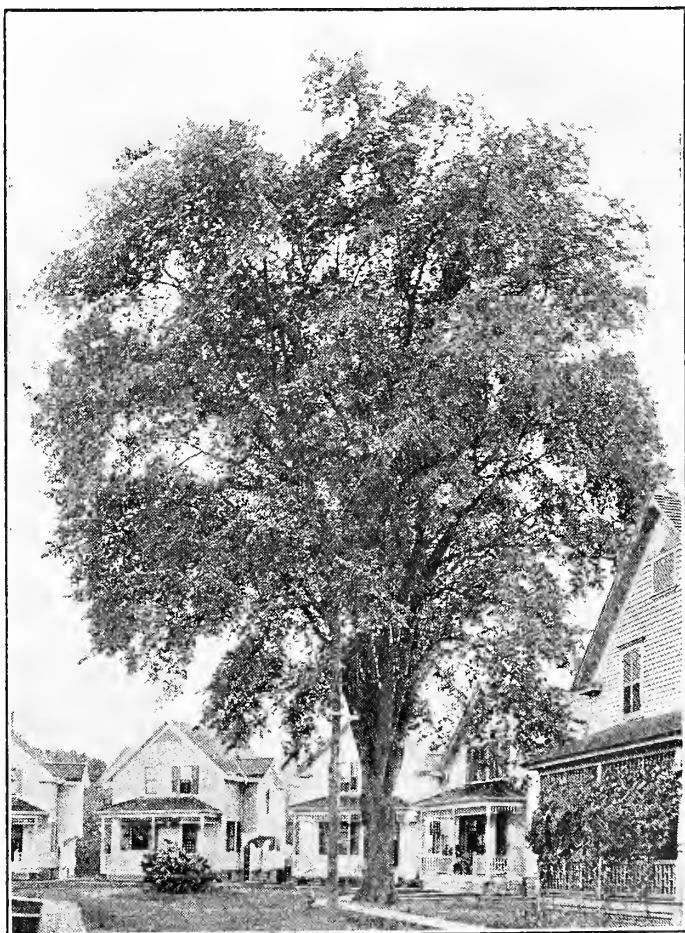
ELM—Ulmus.

The Elms are so well known that it is unnecessary to refer to their beauty and value for ornamental planting. We grow the American. There is no finer tree for street and park planting.

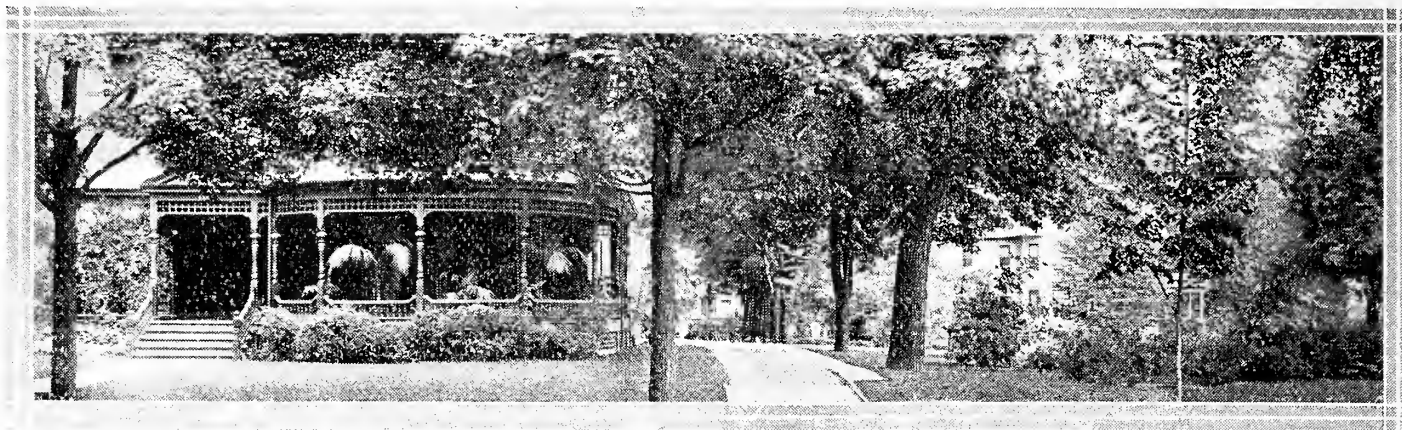
American White Elm.—The noble spreading and drooping tree of our own forests.

Camperdown Weeping Elm.—(See Weeping Trees).

English Elm.—An erect, lofty tree, of rapid, compact growth, with smaller and more regularly cut leaves than those of the American, and darker colored bark. The branches project from the trunk almost at right angles, giving the tree a noble appearance.



American Elm



Showing the Effect of Well Placed Trees

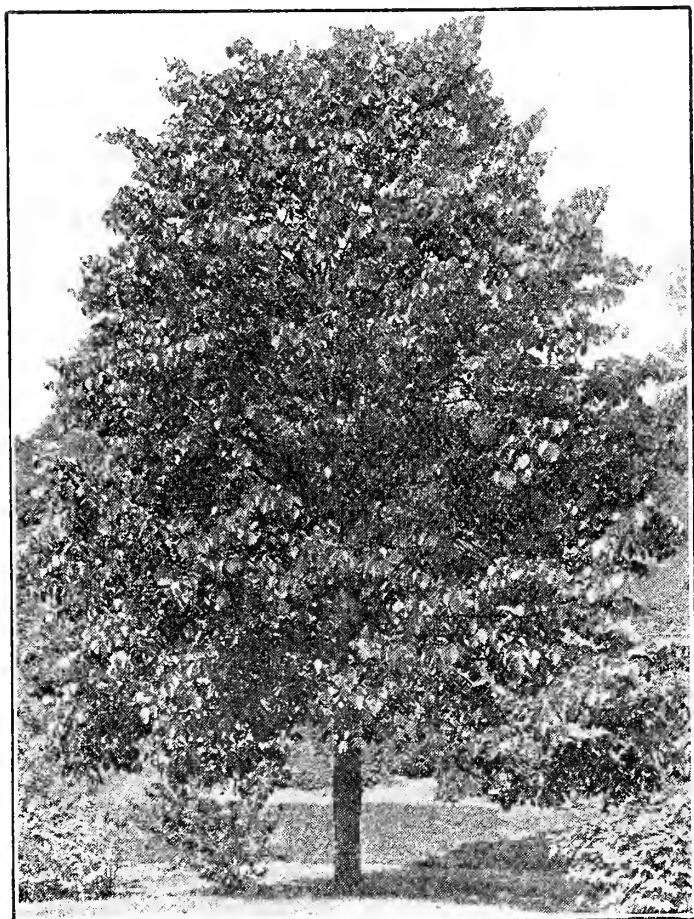
Purple-leaved.—A striking variety; with erect branches and purple leaves.

Scotch (Montana)—A fine spreading tree, of rapid growth and large foliage. When fully grown, forty to fifty feet high.

HORSE CHESTNUT—Aesculus.

European or White Flowering Horse Chestnut.—A beautiful well-known tree of roundish form with dark green foliage and abundance of spikes of white flowers, slightly marked with red. Hardy.

Double Flowering Horse Chestnut.—A fine and rare variety. Larger panicles than common sort. Pyramidal in form. No fruit.



American Linden

JUDAS TREE, OR RED BUD—Cercis.

American Judas.—A very ornamental native tree, of medium size, irregular rounded form, with perfect heart-shaped leaves of a pure green color, glossy surface above and grayish green beneath. The tree derives the name of Red Bud from the profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers with which it is covered before the foliage appears. Flowering at the same time with the Chinese Magnolias, it may be planted among them in groups with fine effect. Grown as single specimens they are also beautiful and attractive, and deserve to be classed among our finest ornamental trees.

Japan Judas.—Of medium size, rounded form, foliage deep shining green and heart-shaped; flowers larger than those of American, and of a rich, reddish purple color.

LARCH—Larix.

European Larch.—A beautiful, rapid-growing tree, of irregular, pyramidal form, with small drooping branches; valuable for timber.

LABURNUM—Cytisus.

Common, or Golden Chain.—Bears long, pendent racemes of golden flowers in June; smooth and shiny foliage. Very showy and beautiful, and valuable for every lawn. When fully grown, fifteen to twenty feet high.

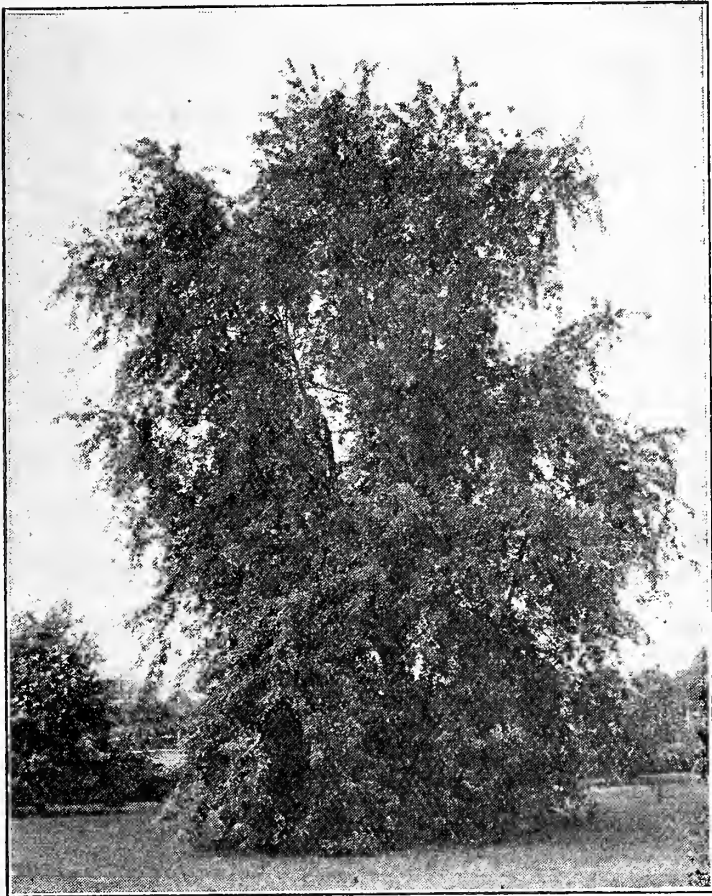
LOCUST OR ACACIA—Robinia.

Rose or Moss Locust.—A native species of spreading, irregular growth, with long elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers in June, and at intervals all the season.

LINDEN OR LIME TREE—Tilia.

The Lindens are all beautiful. In addition to many other valuable qualities which they possess, their flowers yield a delicate perfume.

American Linden or Basswood.—A rapid growing, large-sized, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.



Wier's Cut Leaf Maple

European Linden.—A very fine pyramidal tree of large size, with large leaves and fragrant flowers.

White-leaved European Linden.—From Hungary. A vigorous growing tree, of medium size and pyramidal form, with cordate acuminate leaves, downy beneath and smooth above. It is particularly noticeable among trees by its white appearance. Its handsome form,

growth and foliage render it worthy, in our opinion, to be classed among the finest of our ornamental trees.

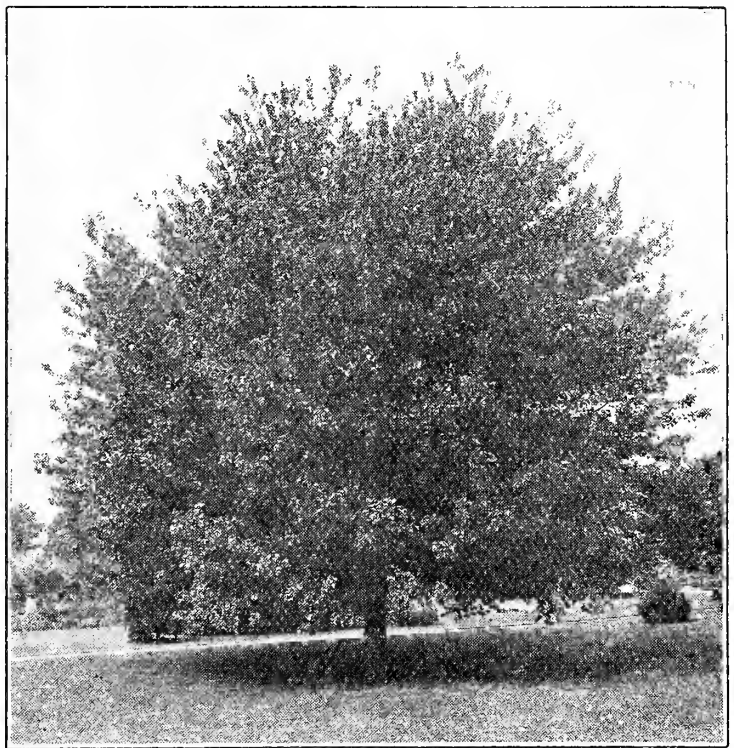
MAPLE—Acer.

Very valuable for shade. Vigorous and free from disease. Hardy and adapted to all soils. Recommended for street planting.

Ash-leaved, or Box Elder (Negundo)—A native tree, maple-like in its seeds and ash-like in foliage; of irregular spreading habit.

Japan Blood-leaved.—Of dwarf habit and rounded form; foliage five-lobed and serrated; reddish crimson in June, changing to dark purple which it retains all summer.

Norway Maple.—A native of Europe. Now planted very largely, on account of its clean, broad foliage of rich deep green. Stout, vigor-



Scarlet Maple

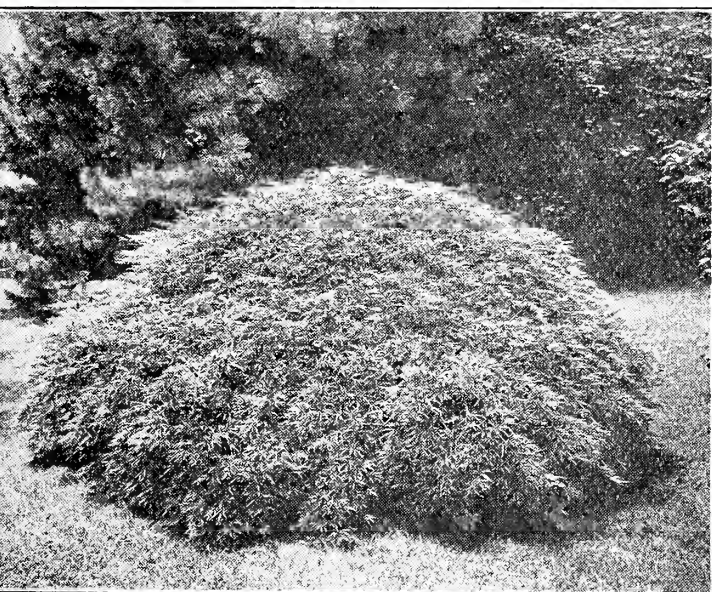
ous grower, of spreading rounded form. Very hardy and makes dense shade. One of the most popular maples.

Purple Sycamore Maple.—Foliage dark green on the upper surface and red purple underneath.

Red or Scarlet Maple.—Conspicuous in Spring for its masses of red blossoms, and in Fall for its glowing crimson foliage.

Silver-leaved Maple.—Hardy, rapid grower. Foliage bright green above and silver beneath. Quick shade producer.

Schwedler's Norway Maple.—The early foliage of this variety is a bright crimson, fading to purplish green.



Cut Leaf Japanese Maple



A Row of Norway and Silver Leafed Maples

Sugar or Rock Maple.—Probably the most generally used of all shade trees. Its Autumn tints are familiar to all.

Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple.—One of the most rapid and graceful growing of weeping trees, forming beautiful specimens in a short time. Foliage deeply cut and borne on long recurving, pendulous branches; can be pruned severely. Perfectly hardy.

MAGNOLIA.

Magnolia, Speciosa.—Showy, flowering Magnolia. A good grower, tree generally round-headed and of fine form; flowers a little smaller and of a lighter color than those of *Soulangeana*, but being produced in wonderful profusion. This is one of the best varieties.

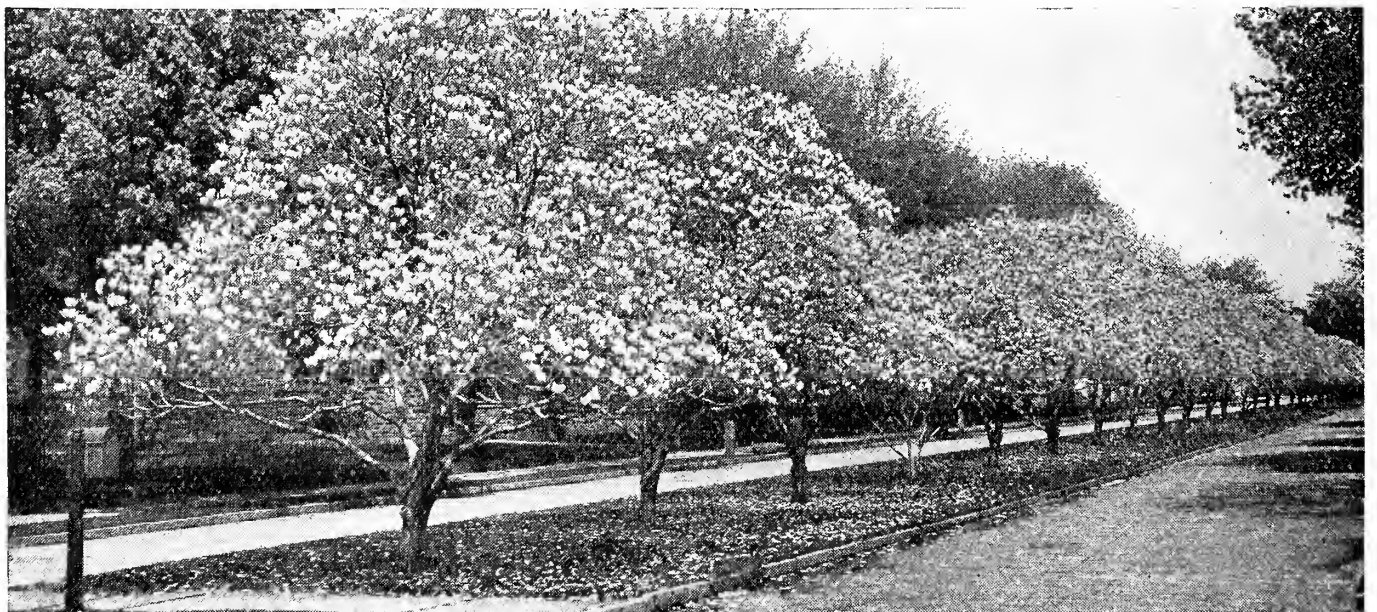
Acuminata Cucumber Magnolia.—A beautiful, native, pyramidal growing tree attaining from

60 to 100 feet in height. Leaves 5 to 8 inches in length, bluish green, flowers yellow, tinted with purple. Fruit when green looks like cucumber.

Conspicua Chinese White Magnolia.—A Chinese species of exquisite beauty. Medium size, shrub-like when young and with age grows higher. Flowers are large and numerous and pure white and come before the leaves.

Lenne.—(Lennei)—A very showy flower; cup-shaped; crimson purple outside and pearl colored within. One of the finest of the purple magnolias.

Soulange's Magnolia.—Stubby and branching while young. Flowers white and purple. Cup-shaped, 3 to 5 inches in diameter. Foliage large and waxy. One of the finest of the Chinese varieties.



Chinese White Magnolia

MOUNTAIN ASH—Sorbus.

American.—A favorite, erect-growing tree, of medium size, producing white flowers early in spring, followed by clusters of bright scarlet berries, which remain on the tree through the winter months.

European.—Similar in appearance to American, with finer foliage, and smaller, deeper-colored berries from July to Winter, much more desirable than the American, and everywhere very popular. When fully grown, 20 to 35 feet.

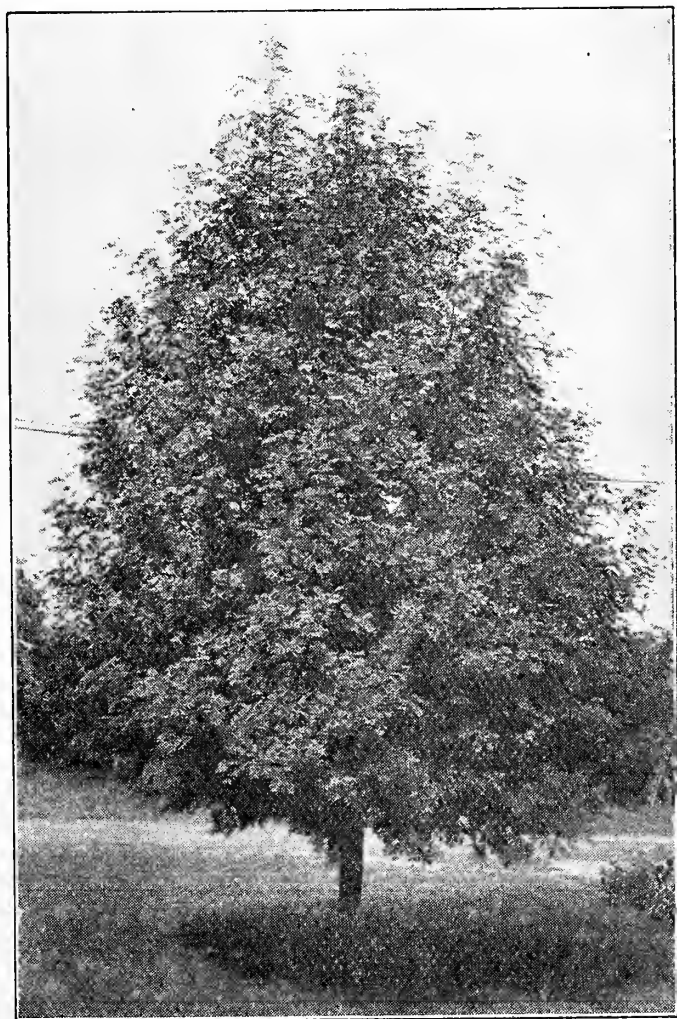
Oak-leaved.—A very distinct and desirable tree, with compact, pyramidal head and dark-lobed leaves, downy underneath; producing the same flowers and berries as European. Very hardy and desirable for planting on lawns or in dooryards.

Weeping European.—(See Weeping Trees).

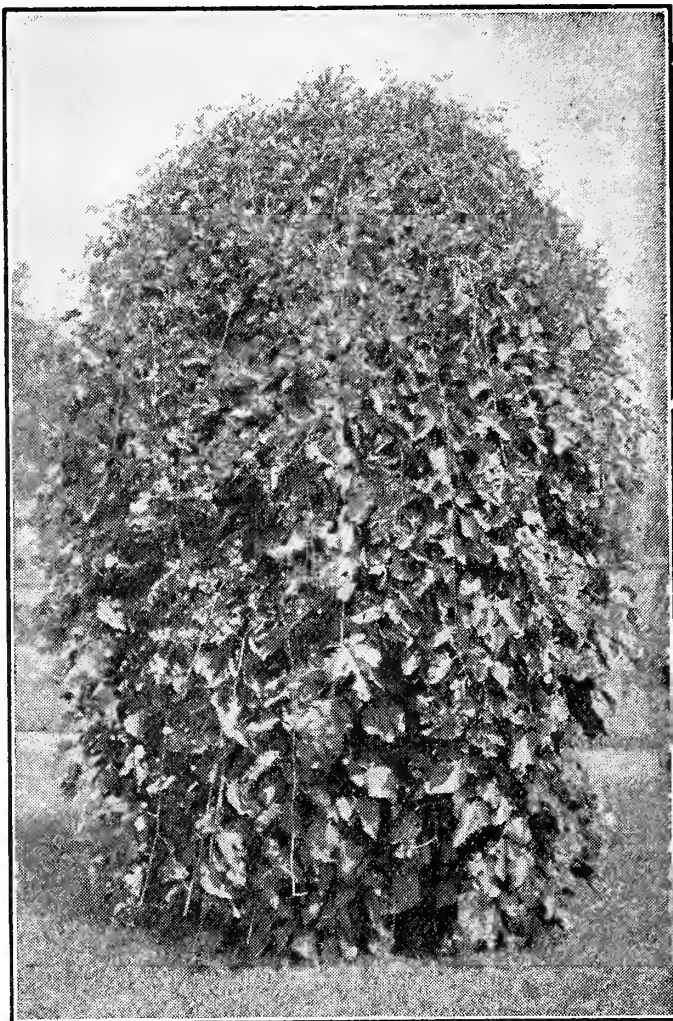
MULBERRY—Morus.

The Mulberry is valuable both as an ornamental shade tree and for its fruit. It is of easy culture, requiring little or no pruning.

Downing's Everbearing.—A rapid grower, bearing large, black, edible fruit from June until September. Leaves larger than other varieties.



American Mountain Ash



Mulberry Tea's Weeping

Russian.—A very hardy, rapid-growing timber tree of great value, especially in the West. Introduced by the Mennonites; foliage abundant and said to be very desirable in the culture of silk worms. Fruit of good size and produced in great abundance.

Tea's Weeping Russian Mulberry.—(See Weeping Trees).

White Mulberry.—The silk-worm mulberry. Makes a large, spreading tree; fruit pinkish white.

OAK—Quercus.

The Oaks, when they attain size, are our most picturesque trees. The species and varieties are numerous, and the majority are adapted to ornament large grounds where they can have an abundance of room.

Pin.—The Pin Oak is undoubtedly the most valuable variety for all practical purposes. The foliage is dense, finely divided, of a beautiful shining green that colors to sparkling red and yellow in fall. The tree is easily transplanted and grows well on wet or dry ground; is, in fact, the quickest growing of all the Oaks. As an avenue and street tree it is unequalled, and it is one of the best for park planting.

PEACH—Persica.

The double flowered varieties are distinguished for their showy and beautiful bloom. At the blossoming season in May every branchlet is covered with a mass of beautifully formed, highly colored flowers, rendering the trees most interesting objects and attracting notice from a distance. The double red, double rose, and double white varieties, planted in a group, produce a charming effect.

Double White-flowered Peach.—Very ornamental. Flowers pure white and double; superb. Perfectly hardy.

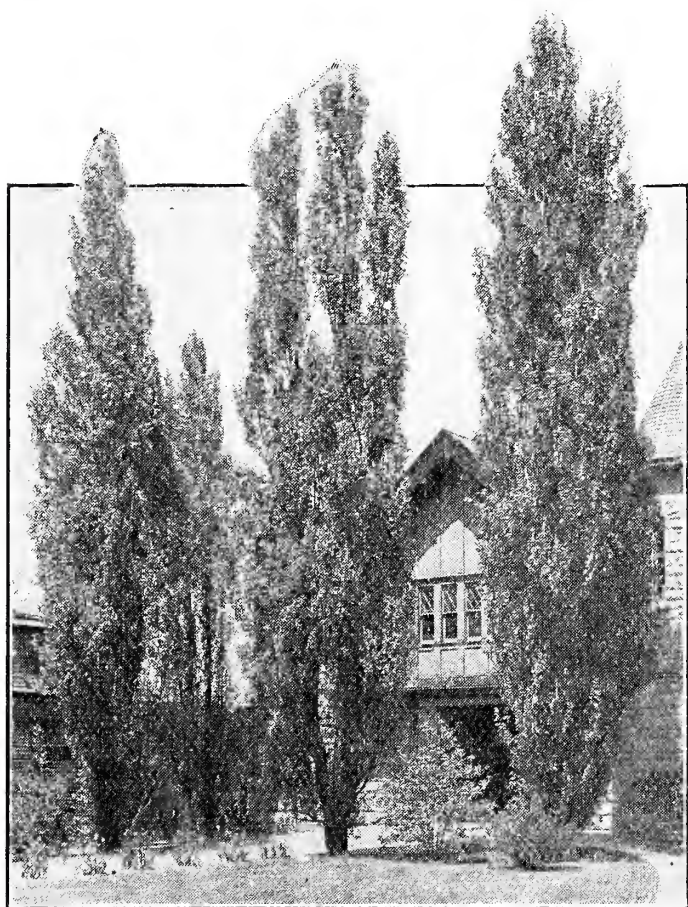
Double Red-flowered Peach.—Flowers semi-double, bright red; superb.

Double Rose-flowered Peach.—Flowers double, pale rose-colored, like small roses. Very pretty.

PLANE TREE—Platanus.

Oriental Plane.—(*Orientalis*)—Leaves heart shape at base, deeply cut. Is among our tallest trees, growing rapidly into massive proportions. Hardy and free from disease. It does well in cities and near the seashore, and is not affected by insects.

Olive, Russian.—(*Eleagnus*)—A very large shrub or small tree; leaves narrow and silvery white, flowers, yellow and fragrant; very hardy.



Lombardy Poplar

POPLAR—Populus.

Bolles' Poplar.—A very compact, upright grower, resembling the Lombardy Poplar, with leaves glossy green above and silvery beneath. A splendid tree.

Carolina Poplar.—Pyramidal in form and robust in growth; leaves large, glossy, serrated, pale to deep green. Valuable for street planting, also for screens. Very rapid grower.

Lombardy or Italian Poplar.—Attains a height of from 100 to 150 feet. Well known and remarkable for its erect, rapid growth and tall, spiry form. Indispensable in landscape gardening, to break the ordinary and monotonous outlines of most other trees.

Norway Poplar.—(*Sudden Sawiog*)—Tree very hardy; is being planted quite extensively in many sections. Similar to Carolina Poplar in growth and appearance, but is claimed to be of more rapid growth and retains its size better as it mounts upward, and thus produces more lumber. Will thrive in most any soil or location. Valuable for street and park planting and also for screens and shelter belts.

White or Silver Poplar, or Silver Abele.—From Europe. A tree of wonderfully rapid growth, and wide spreading habit. Leaves glossy green above and white as snow beneath.

Prunus Pissardii.—(*Purple Leaved Plum*)—The tree is a decided contrast in itself. The leaves as they first appear, on the tips are a beautiful orange color, and they mature to a rich purple, clear and distinct, growing darker as the season advances. The leaves remain until late in the fall—a decided contrast to other shrubs.

SALISBURIA, MAIDEN-HAIR TREE OR GINKGO.

A rare, beautiful tree from Japan, with remarkable fern-like foliage, distinct and fine. Especially desirable for planting on lawns or in dooryards. A rapid grower.

THORN—Cratægus.

The Thorns are among the most beautiful flowering trees. They are generally dense, low growers, occupying comparatively little space and well adapted to beautify small grounds. The foliage is varied and attractive, flowers very showy and often highly perfumed. The fruit is very effective and ornamental in autumn.

Double Scarlet.—(*Coccinea fl. pl.*)—Flowers deep crimson with scarlet shade; very double and considered larger than the double red; fine rich foliage.

Double White.—(*Alba flore pleno*)—Has small double white flowers.

Paul's Double Scarlet.—(*Coccinea fl. pl. Paulii*)—Flowers larger, deep carmine scarlet. Superior to any other variety.



Paul's Thorn

TREE OF HEAVEN—Ailanthus.

A Japanese tree, with long, feathery foliage, rapid grower, producing a tropical effect. Free from all diseases.

TULIP TREE—Liriodendron.

Tulipifera.—A magnificent native tree with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves and beautiful tulip like flowers; allied to the Magnolias, and like them difficult to transplant unless of small size.

WILLOW—Salix.

The Willows are a most useful and ornamental class of trees. Of rapid growth, fine habit, hardy, adapted to a great variety of soils, and easily transplanted, they can be used by planters to great advantage.

Willow, Wisconsin Weeping.—Of drooping habit and hardier than *Babylonica*. Valuable on account of its ability to resist severe cold.

Golden.—(*Vitellina aurantiaca*)—Very conspicuous on account of its yellow bark.

Kilarnock Weeping Willow.—(See Weeping Trees).

Laurel-leaved Willow.—A fine ornamental tree, with very large, shining leaves.

Rosemary-leaved. (*Rosmarinifolia*)—Branches feathery, with small, silvery foliage; makes a striking, pretty, small-sized tree when grafted standard high. This, the Kilarnock and the New American Weeping, should always find a place in every yard and garden, and will produce a pleasing effect. When fully grown, ten feet.

WALNUT—Juglans.

Black—English.—(See Nuts).



Wisconsin Weeping

WEEPING, OR DROOPING DECIDUOUS TREES

MUCH attention is now given to this interesting class of trees, and we therefore place them separately for the greater convenience of our friends. For the benefit of those unacquainted with their habits, we would say that they should be divided into two separate classes, namely: those which are grafted where the top or head commences to form, as in the case of the Kilmarnock Willow, and those having long, slender branches which droop naturally, like the Cut-leaved Birch; the first assumes that conspicuous, umbrella-like form so well known, and so excellently adapted for planting in cemeteries, small yards and gardens. The latter have tall-growing trunks, with long slender branches, and are really handsome. They are adapted for larger places, where they can have sufficient room. In such situations, the elegance and grace of their branches in motion, or at rest, are so graceful to the eye that among ornamental shrubbery they have few if any superiors.

ASH—*Fraxinus*.

European Weeping.—(*Excelsior Pendula*)—The common well known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees, covering a great space and growing rapidly.

BEECH—*Fagus*.

Weeping.—(*Pendula*)—A native of Belgium; a fine, vigorous and beautiful tree, attaining a large size; though ungainly in appearance, when divested of its leaves, it is extremely graceful and effective when covered with its rich, luxuriant foliage.

BIRCH—*Betula*.

Cut-leaved Weeping.—(*Pendula Laciniata*)—Extremely vigorous and hardy. Mr. Scott, in his "Suburban Home Ground," says of it: "No engraving can do it justice; like the plam tree of the tropics, it must be seen in motion, swaying in the lightest breeze, its leaves trembling in the heated summer air, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and sparkling in the sun, to enable us to form a true impression of its character."

Young's Weeping.—(*Youngii*)—Originated near Milfred, England, where it was found trailing on the ground. Grafted into stems at some height, it forms pendulous heads drooping to the ground in fine, threadlike shoots; very beautiful.

CHERRY—*Cerasus*.

Japan Weeping, Rose-flowered.—One of the finest pendulous trees for lawns or small grounds. The branches are slender, and fall gracefully to the ground, and the flowers are rose-colored, appearing before the leaves. Undoubtedly one of the finest weeping trees.

ELM—*Ulmus*.

Camperdown.—(*Pendula*)—Grafted six or eight feet high, this forms one of the most

picturesque drooping trees. It is of rank growth, the shoots often making a zigzag growth outward and downward of several feet in a single season. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure.

MOUNTAIN ASH—*Sorbus*.

Weeping.—(*Aucuparia pendula*)—The branches of this distinct variety are of a straggling, pendent character, turning and twisting in all directions and producing a very pleasing effect. Covered during the autumn with bright red berries.

MULBERRY—*Morus*.

Tea's Weeping.—The most graceful and hardy Weeping tree in existence. Wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced.

WILLOW—*Salix*.

Babylonica.—Our common well known weeping variety; forms a large, round-headed, graceful tree; requires plenty of room, and where space can be spared, is quite desirable.

Kilmarnock.—(*Caprea pendula*)—A distinct variety, having reddish shoots and large, glossy foliage; grafted at a proper height, about five feet from the ground, it makes a very desirable small lawn tree, having a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with the branches drooping gracefully to the ground. It is well suited for planting in cemetery lots or small enclosures. Extensively planted, and should be in every collection of ornamental shrubbery. Hardy and of vigorous growth.

New American.—(*Purpurea pendula*)—An American dwarf variety, which when grafted on a standard stem, five or six feet high, makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees, having long, slender shoots and delicate leaves of great beauty and very graceful.

EVERGREENS—Coniferae

FIR—Abies.

Balsam Fir.—Erect, pyramidal tree with dark green sombre foliage. Grows rapidly and is very hardy. A pretty tree for lawns, cemeteries, parks, etc.

JUNIPER—Juniperus.

Irish Juniper.—A distinct and beautiful variety, erect and dense. Resembles a pillow of green. Very fine.

SPRUCE—Picea.

White Spruce.—A native tree of medium size and of pyramidal form. Foliage silver gray and light colored bark. Leaves needle-shaped. Hardy.

Norway Spruce.—An elegant tree; extremely hardy, of lofty, rapid growth and pyramidal form. The branches assume a graceful, drooping habit when the tree attains 15 to 20 feet in height. One of the most popular evergreens for planting, either as single specimen trees, or in masses for effect or shelter. It is one of the best evergreen hedge plants. A European tree.



Colorado Spruce

ARBOR VITAE—Thuja.

American Arbor Vitae.—A native tree of extreme beauty. Known as the white cedar; especially valuable for hedges.

Pyramidal Arbor Vitae.—Grows upright with compact habit. Very desirable.

Siberian Arbor Vitae.—Claimed to be the best. Exceedingly hardy, grows compact and pyramidal, keeping its color all winter. Extra fine for hedges or screens.

Red Cedar.—A well-known American tree, with deep-green foliage; makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.

HEMLOCK—Tsuga.

Hemlock Spruce.—A beautiful and graceful native tree with drooping branches and dark delicate foliage of green. It makes a fine lawn tree or ornamental hedge.



Irish Juniper



Balsam Fir

Colorado Blue Spruce.—One of the hardiest and most beautiful of all the Spruces; in form and habit similar to the White Spruce; foliage of a rich blue or sage color.

Koster's Blue Spruce.—Similar to the preceding, except that the foliage is a much brighter blue. Very rare.

PINE—Pinus.

Austrian or Black Pine.—Tree remarkably robust, hardy and spreading; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid. The most valuable for this country.

Dwarf Mugho Pine.—An upright, small pine. Its general form is that of a pine bush.

White or Weymouth Pine.—The most ornamental of all our native Pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green. Flourishes in the poorest light sandy soil.

Scotch Pine or Fir.—A native of the British Islands. A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with stout, erect shoots, and silvery green foliage. Very hardy.

RETINOSPORA OR JAPAN CYPRESS.

A genus very similar to Cupressus. It comprises many sorts of wonderful beauty. They are natives of Japan and very few will endure the rigor of our winters without protection. Whenever they can be preserved they will amply repay the efforts made. The small varieties are exceedingly desirable for in-door culture in pots.

Filifera.—Thin-branched Japan Cypress. A low tree with irregular outline and very elegant appearance. Its long drooping foliage and pretty form are very pleasing

YEW—Taxus.

Canadian Yew D.—A native Yew of low spreading habit; quite hardy.

Japanese Yew.—One of the hardiest; habit spreading; foliage light green.



Belgium Bay



Conifers

Deutzia

Rhododendron

DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS

To secure a good hedge it is necessary to plant well. Dig a wide, deep trench, and work the soil thoroughly into the roots. Stamp the ground firmly so that each plant will be set as solidly as a post, then mulch heavily with loose manure for a distance of one to two feet on either side, according to the size of the plants. This is especially necessary with Evergreens, and all exposure of the roots to the sun and air must be strictly avoided. Evergreens should not be planted in the Fall.

HONEY LOCUST.

Very hardy and the cheapest and the best for defensive hedges; also very ornamental.

JAPAN QUINCE.

Unquestionably the finest of all plants for an ornamental hedge. Grows very compact; will submit to any amount of pruning, while the brilliant and showy scarlet flowers make it very attractive.

OSAGE ORANGE.

Highly esteemed at the West and South. Not hardy enough for the Northern States.

PRIVET—*Ligustrum*.

California.—(*Ovalifolium*)—This is the most glossy-leaved and rapid growing of all the half-evergreen plants used for low hedges around private lawns, and is the universal favorite at Newport and other fashionable seaside resorts.

The following are also very desirable for ornamental hedging, description of which will be found under the proper headings in this catalogue:

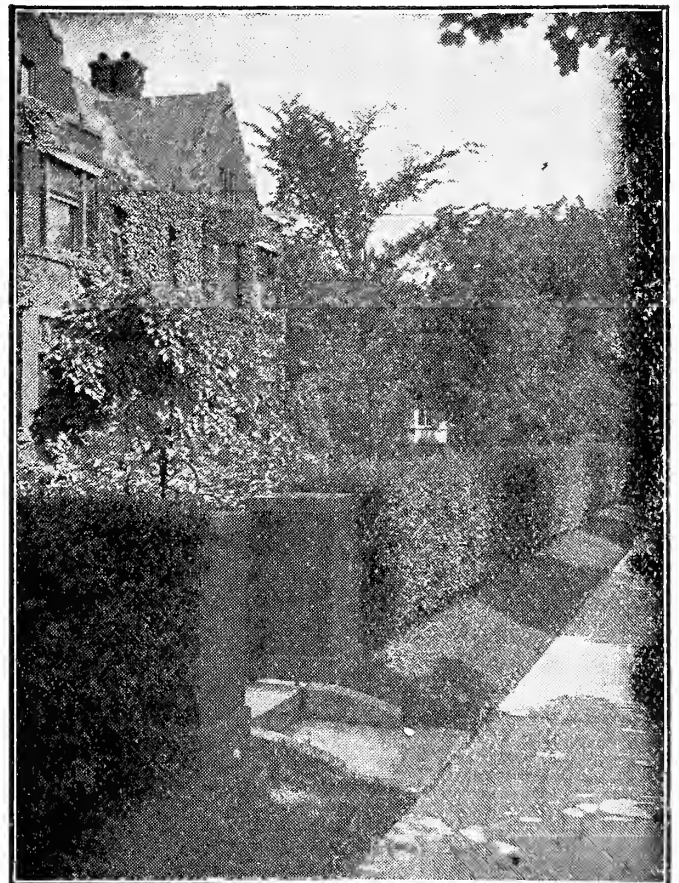
Altheas,	<i>Hydrangea Paniculata</i> ,
Barberry,	Roses,
Honeysuckle Tartarian,	<i>Spiraeas</i> .

EVERGREEN HEDGE PLANTS.

All described in their appropriate places in this catalogue.

Arbor Vitae, American, Arbor Vitae, Siberian, Box, Dwarf, for Edging. Hemlock Spruce, Norway Spruce (especially adapted for wind-breaks).

Arbor Vitae, Compacta.—A dwarf compact variety with a conical head; of bright green color, perfectly hardy. A native of Japan.



California Privet

FLOWERING
TRAILING



SHRUBS



EVERGREEN
CLIMBING

THOSE who desire flowers about their home lawn and garden during the summer—blooming from April to October—may select from the following list. The varieties flower in the order named.

APRIL—*Daphne mezereum*.

MAY—*Forsythia* in variety, *Japan Quince*, *Prunus Pissardi*, *Prunus triloba*, *Almond*, *Spirea prunifolia flore pleno*, *Lilacs*, *Spirea Van Houttei*, *Viburnum lantana*, *Mahonia*, *Honeysuckle*, *Wistaria*.

JUNE—*Deutzia geacilis*, *Deutzia Lemoinei*, *Spirea lanceolata*, *Viburnum opulus*, *Weigela*, *Cornus alba*, *Lilac Japonica*, *Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora alba*, *Syringa*, *Rhododendrons*, *Paeonies Herbaceous*, *Clematis Jackmanni*, *Elder*, *Deutzia*, *Pride of Rochester*.

JULY—*Spirea Billardii*, *Spirea Anthony Waterer*.

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER—*Althaea*, *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*, *Clematis paniculata*.

The following shrubs will grow well in shady places: *Barberry*, *Box*, *Ceanothus*, *Cornus*, *Deutzia*, *Forsythia*, *Honeysuckle*, *Kalmia*, *Mahonia*, *Myrtle*, *Privet*, *Rhododendron*, *Rhus*, the *Virburnums*, *Yew*.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

ALMOND—*Amygdalus*.

Double Rose Flowering.—(*Japonica rubra fl. pl.*)—A beautiful small shrub, bearing in May, before the leaves appear; small, double, rose-like flowers, closely set upon the twigs.

Double White Flowering.—(*Japonica alba fl. pl.*)—Produces beautiful white flowers in May.

ALTHEA OR ROSE OF SHARON—

Hibiscus.

These are fine, hardy, free-growing and flowering shrubs, blooming in August and September, when few plants are in blossom. They attain a height of 6 to 10 feet.

Double Red.—(*Rubra flore pleno.*)

Double Purple.—(*Purpurea flore pleno.*)

Double White.—(*Alba flore pleno.*)

Variegated-leaved Double Purple Flowered Althea.—A conspicuous variety with the foliage finely marked with light yellow, and producing double purple flowers. One of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs.

ANGELICA TREE—*Aralia*.

A pretty Japanese shrub, of medium size and rapid growth; branches furnished with spines; leaves pale green.

AZALEA.

Splendid hardy species from Japan, and one of the most valuable flowering shrubs. Flowers large and showy, yellow and different shades of red, in fine trusses. For spring planting.

In selling Azaleas the selection of colors must be left entirely with us.



Buddleia—(Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac—)



Thunberg's Barberry

BERBERIS—Barberry.

The Barberries are a most interesting family of shrubs, varying in size from 2 to 6 feet high, rich in variety of leaf, flower and habit. The orange and yellow flowers in May or June are succeeded by bright and vari-colored fruit; very ornamental in the latter part of the year.

Common Barberry.—European Barberry.—A handsome deciduous shrub, with yellow flowers in terminal drooping racemes in May or June, followed with orange scarlet fruit.

Purple-leaved Barberry.—An interesting shrub, growing 3 to 5 feet high, with violet purple foliage and fruit; blossoms and fruit beautiful; very effective in groups and masses, or planted by itself.

Thunberg's Barberry.—From Japan. A pretty species, of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in autumn. Valuable as an ornamental hedge.

Cornus Mascula Variegated.—(Variegated Cornelian Cherry)—A small tree or shrub producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in spring before the leaves appear. Has beautiful foliage variegated with white. Decidedly the prettiest variegated shrub in cultivation.

Butterfly Bush.—(Buddleia Variabilis Magnifica)—The name Butterfly Bush was applied to it because it seems to attract butterflies in large numbers. This shrub from a young plant set out either in the spring or fall, will mature to full size the first summer, produc-

ing a handsome bush, which the first year often maintains a height of four feet. It produces long, graceful stems, which terminate in tapering panicles of beautiful lilac-colored flowers that are of miniature size and borne by the hundreds on a flowerhead, which is frequently ten inches long. A single plant the first season will throw out as many as 50 flower spikes, which increase greatly in number during the succeeding years. The year after planting it generally commences to flower in June and continues each season until the severe frosts nip it. The foliage and blooms are exceedingly fine. The shrub is semi-herbaceous, by which we mean that in some latitudes it will die down to the ground and while perfectly hardy, we recommend covering the roots with manure, leaves or other suitable material as winter approaches, as this will produce a heavy growth the following season. This shrub is very desirable as an individual specimen in the lawn and garden or placed promiscuously in the shrubby border.

CALYCANTHUS OR SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB.

The Calycanthus is one of the most desirable shrubs. The wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of a chocolate color, having an agreeable odor. They blossom in June and at intervals afterwards.

CLETHRA.

Alnifolia.—(White Alder)—A native shrub of low and dense growth; leaves abundant and light green; has numerous spikes of small, white fragrant flowers. Blooms abundantly in July.

CURRENT—Ribes.

The flowering currants are gay, beautiful shrubs in early spring, and of the easiest culture.



Calycanthus or Sweet-scented Shrub

DOGWOOD—Cornus.

Red-branched Dogwood.—Very ornamental and conspicuous in winter while the bark is blood red.

Elegantissima Variegata.—A variegated shrub of rapid growth with broad leaves with white margins. Bark red in winter.

DEUTZIA—Deutzia.

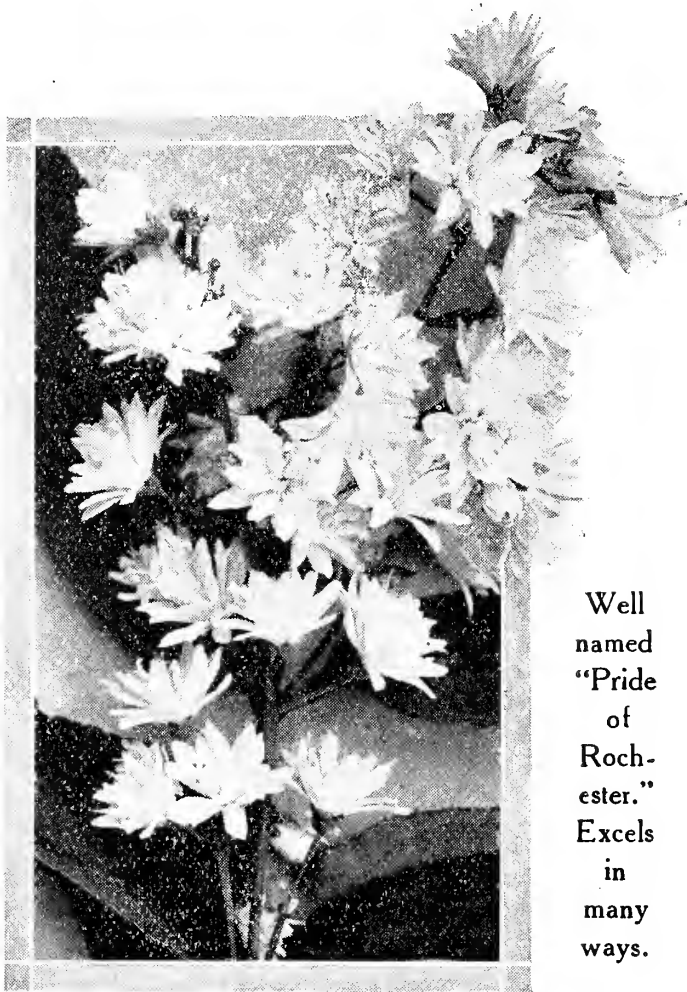
Their hardihood, fine habit, luxuriant foliage, and profusion of attractive flowers, render the Deutzia among the most beautiful and deservedly the most popular of flowering shrubs at the present time.

Crenata.—(Double-flowered Deutzia)—Flowers double white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation.

Lemoinei.—A hybrid obtained by crossing the well-known Deutzia *fracilis* with Deutzia *parviflora*. Flowers pure white, bordering on stout branches, which are of upright growth. Habit dwarf and free-flowering.

Gracilis.—(Slender-branched) — A charming species of dwarf habit, introduced from Japan by Dr. Siebold. Flowers pure white. Fine for pot culture, as it flowers freely in a low temperature in the winter. The first to flower, about the middle of June.

Deutzia Crenata Magnifica.—Of a vigorous habit, producing quantities of large, pure, white flowers in great trusses, the flowers as large as one and a quarter inches in diameter. It is a beautiful variety and very showy when in bloom. A novelty of great merit.



Well
named
"Pride
of
Roch-
ester."
Excels
in
many
ways.

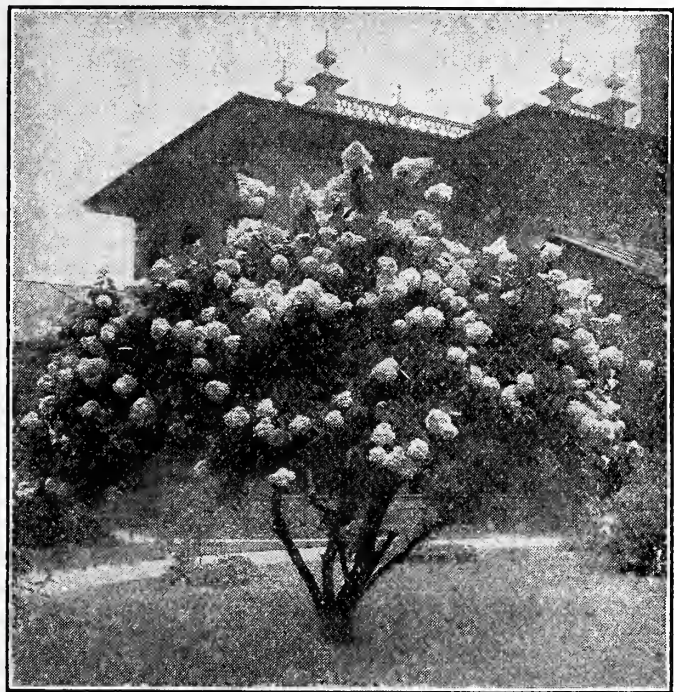
Deutzia—Pride of Rochester

Yellow-flowered, or Missouri Currant.—A native species with glabrous, shining leaves and yellow flowers.

Crimson-flowered Currant.—An American species with deep red flowers, produced in great abundance in early spring.



WHAT A FEW TREES AND SHRUBS WILL DO



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora

Pride of Rochester.—A variety raised by us and producing large double white flowers, the back of the petals being slightly tinted with rose. It excels all the older sorts in size of flower, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit; blooms nearly a week earlier than *Deutzia crenata flore pleno*.

Scabra.—(Rough-leaved)—One of the most beautiful profuse flowering shrubs; flowers single white.

ELDER—*Sambucus*.

Common American Elder.—Broad panicles of white flowers in June; reddish purple berries in autumn. A well-known native shrub.

Cut-leaved American Elder.—A beautiful variety, with deeply and delicately cut dark green foliage. It is valuable on account of its beauty, hardiness, and rapid growth, and the ease with which it is transplanted. We consider it one of the best cut-leaved shrubs in cultivation.

Golden.—(Aurea)—A beautiful variety with light yellow leaves, which hold their color well and render the plant very conspicuous and effective.

Euonymus.—(Burning Bush or Strawberry Tree)—A very ornamental and showy bush, whose chief beauty consists in its brilliant berries, which hang in clusters from the branches until mid-winter; berries rose-colored; planted with a background of Evergreens the effect of contrast is very fine.

Eleagnus Longipes.—A well-known shrub of spreading habit, dark green foliage, silvery-white beneath, with yellow flowers and bright red fruit that is beautiful as an ornament on the bush and is esteemed very highly by many for use in place of cranberries.

FRINGE—*Rhus*.

Filbert, Purple-leaved.—(*Corylus avellana atropurpurea*)—A vigorous shrub with large deep purple leaves; very ornamental; produces good fruit.

Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree.—(*Rhus Cotinus*)—A small tree or shrub, very much admired on account of its peculiar fringe or hair-like flowers, covering the whole surface of the bush in mid-summer.

White.—(*Chionanthus Virginica*)—One of the finest shrubs with large leaves and racemes of delicate fringe-like greenish white flowers, in May and June.

GOLDEN BELL—*Forsythia*.

These are pretty shrubs of medium size. All natives of China and Japan. The flowers are drooping, yellow, and appear very early in spring before the leaves. The best very early flowering shrubs.

Fortune's Forsythia.—Growth upright, foliage deep green, flowers bright yellow.

Viridissima.—A fine hardy shrub. Leaves and bark deep green, flowers deep yellow, very early in spring.

HALESIA

Halesia (Snow Drop Tree).—Silver Bell. A beautiful large shrub with handsome white bell-shaped flowers in May. Very desirable. *Spirea*.

HONEYSUCKLE, UPRIGHT—*Lonicera*.

The following species and varieties are of erect, shrubby habit, and form beautiful specimens when properly trimmed:

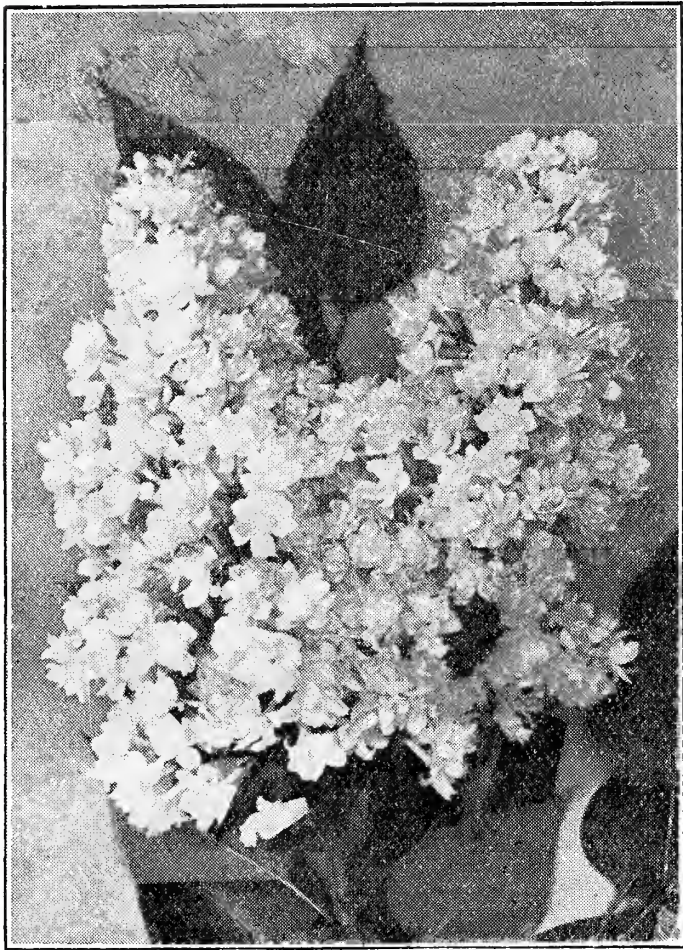
Red Tartarian.—A well known old fashioned sort which blooms in May. It has slender and upright branches, with small bright pink flowers followed by red or orange yellow berries.

White Tartarian.—Same as the Red Tartarian, except in its beautiful white flowers, for reason of which it is fine for planting with other varieties for contrast.

HYDRANGEA.

Beautiful free flowering shrubs, bearing immense panicles or trusses of flowers. *Paniculata* and *Arborescens* are hardy and require no protection; the other varieties require protection in winter and should be grown in pots or boxes and wintered in the cellar.

Arborescens Grandiflora Alba.—(Hills of Snow)—This hardy American shrub is the very finest addition to this class of plants found in many a year. The blooms are of the very largest size, of pure snow-white color, and the foliage is finely finished, lacking entirely the coarseness found in *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*. One of its most valuable characteristics is its coming into bloom just after the passing of all the early spring shrubs, while its long season of bloom, from early June



White Double Lilac

through August, renders it doubly valuable, not only to the florist, but to every owner of a garden; perfectly hardy, standing 20 degrees below zero. The form of the panicle is much like that of *Hydrangea Hortensia*."

Otaksa.—A splendid variety from Japan. Flowers large, bright pink, tinted with blue; produced very freely. Not hardy.

Paniculata Grandiflora.—This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs. It attains a height of three or four feet, and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. The plant should be cut back every spring at least one-half of last season's growth, as the flowers are borne on new wood and are much finer when the plant is treated this way. An excellent shrub for cemetery planting.

Thomas Hogg.—Immense trusses of flowers, at first slightly tinged with green, becoming of the purest white, and remaining so a long time. Not hardy.

Tree Hydrangea.—(*Paniculata Grandiflora*)—In tree form. Beautiful as a shrub, they are grandly beautiful as a tree, growing in loveliness as they acquire age and size.

KERRIA—*Corchorus*.

Japanica.—(*Japan Corchorus*)—A slender green-branched shrub, with globular, yellow flowers from July to October.

Flore Pleno.—(*Double-flowered Corchorus*)—Of medium size; double yellow flowers.

LILAC—*Syringa*.

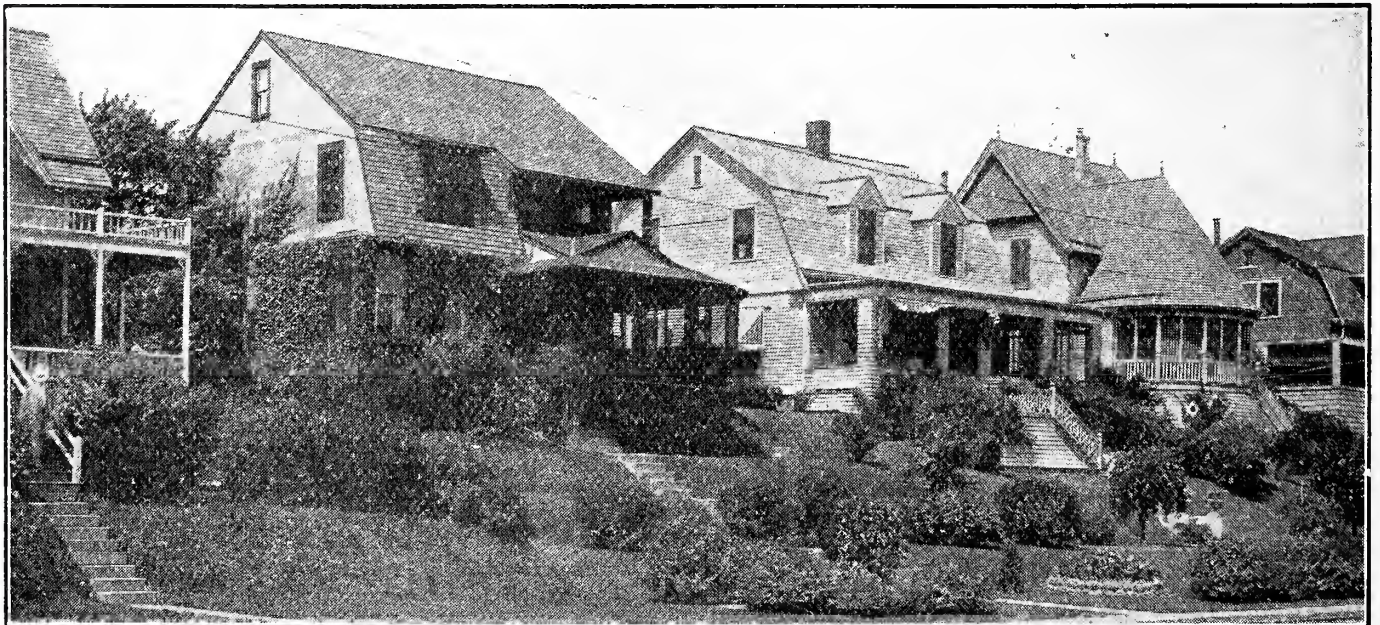
Well-known, beautiful shrubs, indispensable in every collection. They flower in May.

Charles X.—Reddish purple.

Frau Dammann.—This is the best white lilac grown. The panicle or truss is immense, flowers of medium size and pure white. This and *Ludwig Spaeth* are the two best lilacs of recent introduction.

Lilac, Leon Simon.—Very large, rosy lilac.

Lilac, Weeping.—(*New*)—A beautiful weeping tree; produces large clusters of beautiful, intensely sweet flowers. A great acquisition.



Showing a Very Pleasant Frontage to Cottages at a Summer Resort

Japan Tree.—A remarkable new specie from Japan, becoming a good-sized tree; foliage dark green, glossy; flowers small, feathery, but formed in great panicles, often 18 inches long, very light straw color; blooms a month later than other lilacs.

Ludwig Spaeth.—New, and believed to be the finest of its class. Color purplish red. A great acquisition.

Large Flowering White.—(Alba Grandiflora)—Very large; pure white tufts of flowers.

Marie Le Graye.—A free grower, producing magnificent large trusses of purest white flowers, which are very fragrant and showy. Highly recommended as perhaps the best of the white lilacs.

Madame Lemoine.—New and very promising. Flower double white.

Persian, Purple or White.—Foliage resembles the Privet more than the lilac. Flowers are most abundant.

Purple Common.—(Vulgaris)—The well-known sort.

PLUM—Prunus.

Double-flowered.—(Prunus Triloba)—Native of China. A highly interesting and desirable addition to hardy shrubs; flowers double, of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the long, slender branches; flowers in May.

QUINCE—Cydonia.

There are several flowering varieties, differing only in their color. Although of straggling growth, they can be pruned to desirable shapes without injury. Their large brilliant blossoms appear early in the spring in great profusion. Foliage bright green and glossy all through the summer. It is sufficiently thorny and strong to make a valuable hedge, and its beautiful flowers make it very handsome for that purpose.

Scarlet.—(Japonica)—One of the best known, and a very handsome, hardy shrub.



Spiraea, or Meadow Sweet

SNOWBALL, OR ARROW ROOT—Viburnum.

Common, or Guelder Rose.—(Sterilis)—The well known sort, and a general favorite on account of its large clusters of white flowers in June. Very handsome and desirable, and should be in every collection.

Japan.—(Viburnum Plicatum)—A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from Japan, surpassing the Common Snowball in many respects, as its habit is much better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate. Very valuable.

Opulus.—(High Bush Cranberry)—Flowers in large, flat heads in latter part of May, followed by brilliant scarlet fruit in showy pendulous branches that remain on the plant all winter.

SNOWBERRY—Symphoricarpus.

Racemosus.—A well-known shrub with pink

flowers and large white berries that remain on the plant through part of the winter.

Vulgaris.—(Indian Currant, Coral Berry)—Graceful, small shrub, small flowers followed by persistent deep-red berries along the underside of branches.

SPIRAEA, OR MEADOW SWEET.

The Spiraeas are all elegant, low shrubs, of the easiest culture, and their blooming extends over a period of three months.

Anthony Waterer.—A beautiful variety with broad heads of deep pink flowers. Grows two to three feet high, making a shapely bush. Blooms almost continuously from June throughout the season.

Billard's Spiraea.—Rose colored. Blooms nearly all summer.

Blue Spiraea.—(*Caryopteris Mastocanthus*)
—A fine low-growing shrub, from China, from 2 to 3 feet; blooms during entire season and late in the fall.

Callosa Alba.—A white flowering variety of dwarf habit; very fine; remains in flower all summer.

Prunifolia, or Bridal Wreath.—Very desirable, having double, daisy-like flowers of pure white in the greatest profusion. Very hardy and in every way desirable, as it keeps in flower a long time.

Reevesii.—A charming shrub, with narrow, pointed leaves, and large round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant.

Thunberg's Spiraea.—Of dwarf habit and rounded, graceful form; branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage narrow and yellowish green; flowers small, white, appearing early in spring, being one of the first Spiræas to flower. Esteemed on account of its neat, graceful habit.

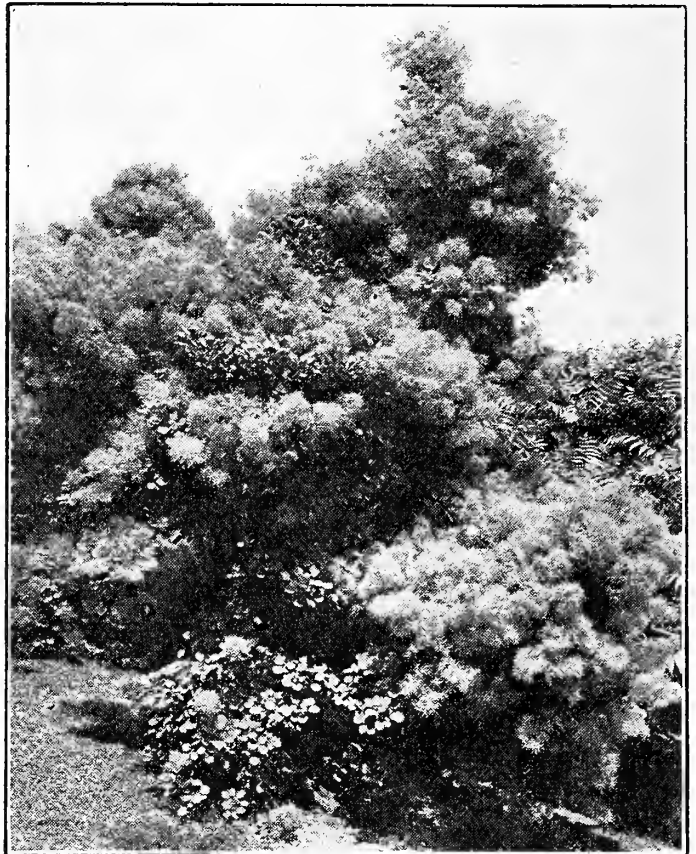
Van Houtte.—Without doubt the finest variety in the collection. At the flowering season in May and early June the plant is covered with a mass of large, white flowers, presenting a beautiful appearance. Very hardy. One of the finest shrubs.

SUMAC—*Rhus*.

Cut-leaved Sumach.—A very striking plant, of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves, resembling fern leaves; dark green above and glaucous below, and turning to a rich red in autumn.

Cut-Leaved Staghorn Sumach.—A picturesque form, with handsome leaves and deeply cut leaflets.

Staghorn Sumach.—A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn.



Purple Fringe, Smoke Tree

SYRINGA OR MOCK ORANGE—*Philadelphus*.

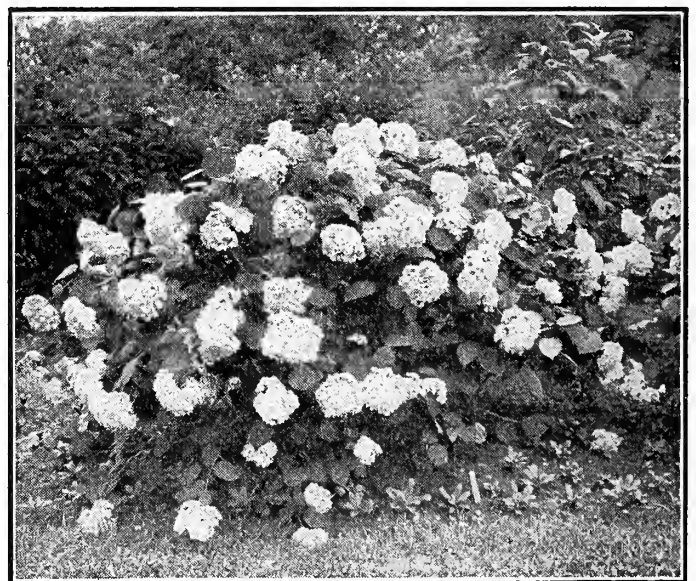
The Syringa is of vigorous habit, very hardy, with large, handsome foliage, and white flowers, produced in the greatest profusion at the blossoming season. Most of the varieties, except those of dwarf habit, form large sized shrubs. They can be kept smaller by pruning. The dwarf sorts are such pretty, compact plants as to be very useful where small shrubs are desired.

Double-flowered Syringa.—A variety with partially double, very fragrant flowers.

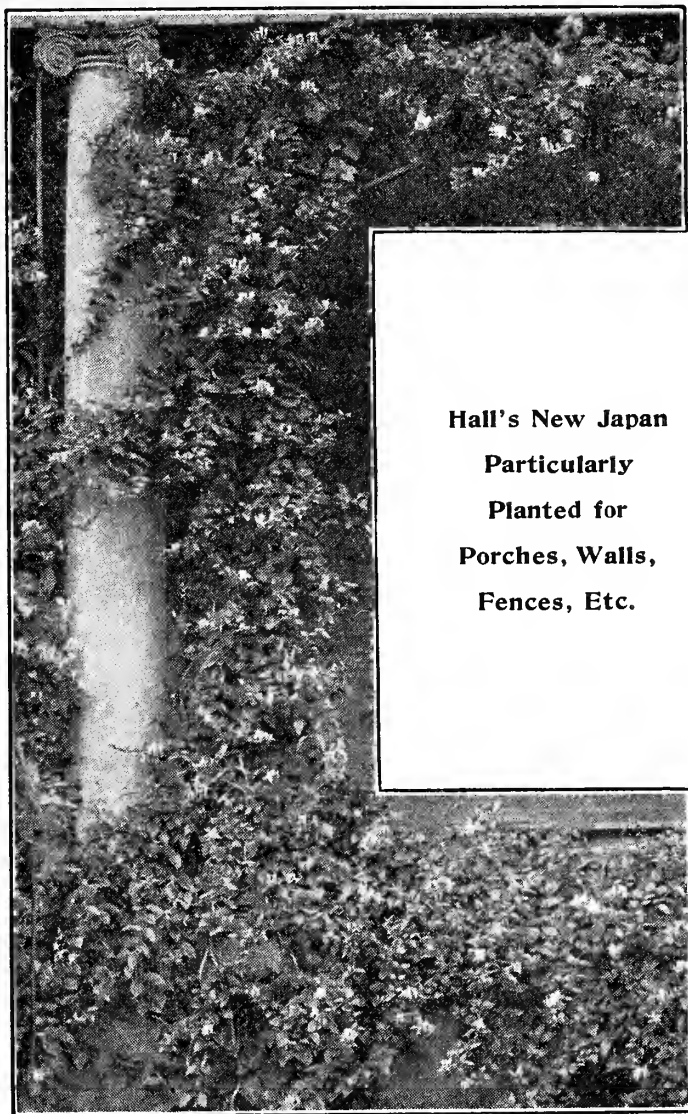
Syringa, Purpurea Maculata.—Growth the same as Mock Orange; flowers white with purple center. The finest of all the Syringas.



Mock Orange



Hydrangea



Hall's New Japan
Particularly
Planted for
Porches, Walls,
Fences, Etc.

Upright Honeysuckle

Golden-leaved Syringa.—This is a very pretty, medium size plant, with golden yellow foliage. It keeps its color the entire season;

valuable for striking contrasts with purple-leaved shrubs.

Variegated.—A magnificent new variety with beautiful foliage, somewhat similar to the Variegated Althaea; very rare as yet. A great acquisition.

TAMARIX.

This is a hardy shrub, with small leaves, similar to the Juniper; the flower is small and delicate and borne in spikes; does well by the seaside, where other plants cannot live.

WEIGELA—Diervilla.

Very desirable, hardy, easily grown and great bloomers. As these shrubs grow older they gradually spread and droop; flower in June and July; in borders and groups of trees they are very effective; bloom after lilacs in June. The following are the most desirable varieties:

Amabilis.—Of robust habit, large foliage and pink flowers, blooms freely in the autumn; distinct and beautiful.

Candida.—Of vigorous habit, an erect grower; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June, and the plants continue to bloom throughout the summer, even until autumn.

Floribunda.—(Crimson Weigela)—The flowers are dark crimson, with white stamens projecting from them, reminding one somewhat of Fuschia flowers. It blooms in the spring.

Rosea.—An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored flowers; of erect, compact growth; blossoms in June.

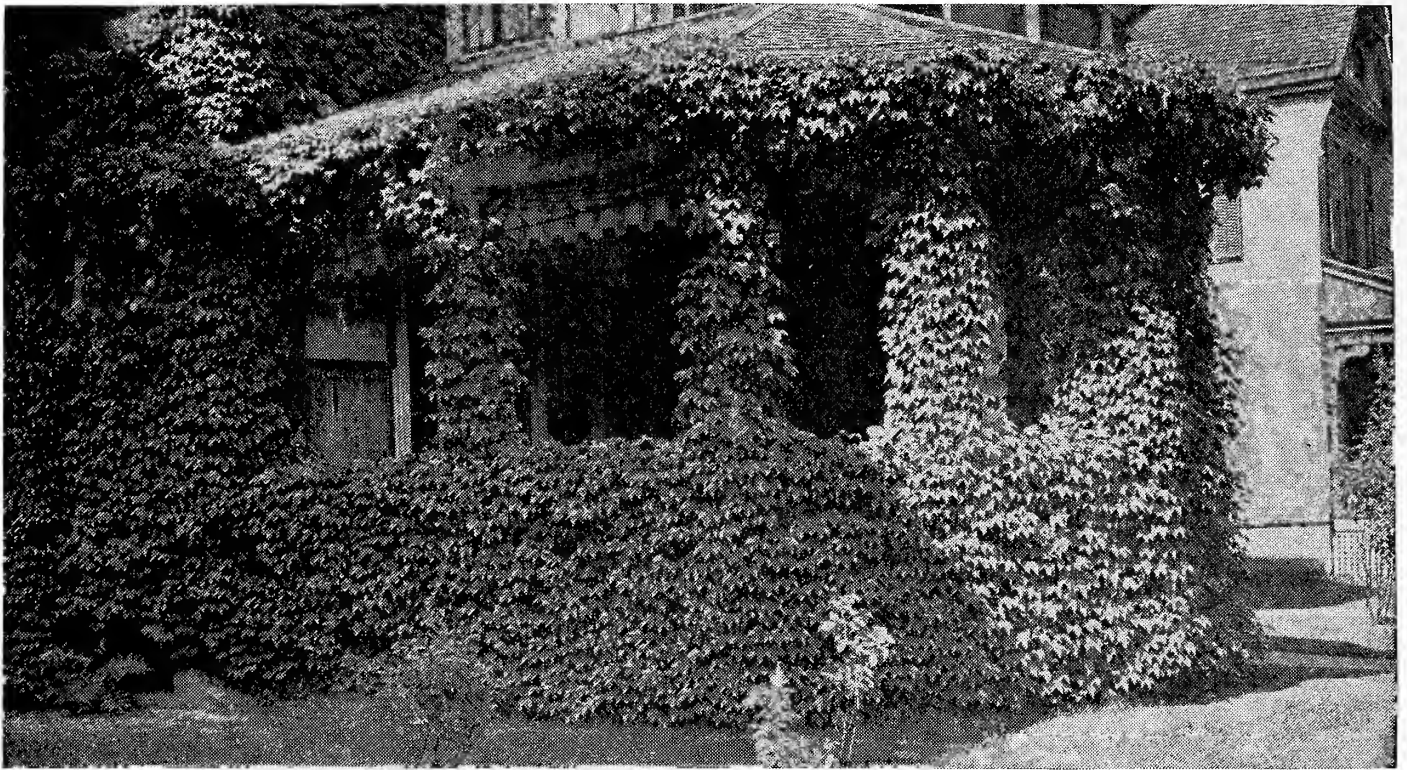
Variegated-leaved.—Of dwarf habit, and possessing clearly defined silvery variegated leaves; flowers nearly white. It stands the sun well, and is one of the best dwarf variegated-leaved shrubs.

Weigela, Eva Rathke.—A charming new Weigela; flowers, a bright crimson. Very choice.



WEIGELA—ROSEA

CLIMBING AND TRAILING SHRUBS



BOSTON IVY

AMPELOPSIS.

Ampelopsis, Engelmanni.—Similar to *Quinquefolia*. A good climber, growing from six to ten feet in a season.

American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper.—Has beautiful digitate leaves that become rich crimson in autumn. A very rapid grower. Like the ivy, it throws out roots at the joints, by which it fastens itself to anything it touches.

Veitchii, or Japan Ivy.—(Boston Ivy)—Leaves smaller than those of the American, and overlap one another, forming a dense sheet of green. The plant is a little tender while young, and requires protection the first winter; but once established, there is no further risk. It grows rapidly and clings to the wall or fence with the tenacity of ivy; the foliage is very handsome in summer, and changes to crimson scarlet in autumn. For covering walls, stumps or trees, rockeries, etc., no plant is so useful. For the ornamentation of brick and stone structures, it can be specially recommended.

BIRTHWORT—*Aristolochia*.

Dutchman's Pipe.—A native species, of climbing habit and a rapid grower, with beautiful light green foliage ten to twelve inches in diameter and pipe shaped with yellowish brown flowers.

BIGNONIA, OR TRUMPET FLOWER.

A vigorous and hardy climber, with clusters of scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers in August.

CLEMATIS.

No other hardy climbers exceed in beauty and effectiveness the finer sorts of *Clematis*. As a screen for fences, for pillars along garden walks, for training on walls or arbors, in masses on rockwork, for the veranda or cultivation in pots, it has no rival among strong-growing blossoming plants. It does best in a rich, deep, sandy loam and should be well mulched with rotten manure in winter. The variety *Paniculata*, which is sweet-scented, is doubtless the most popular of all and the easiest grown.

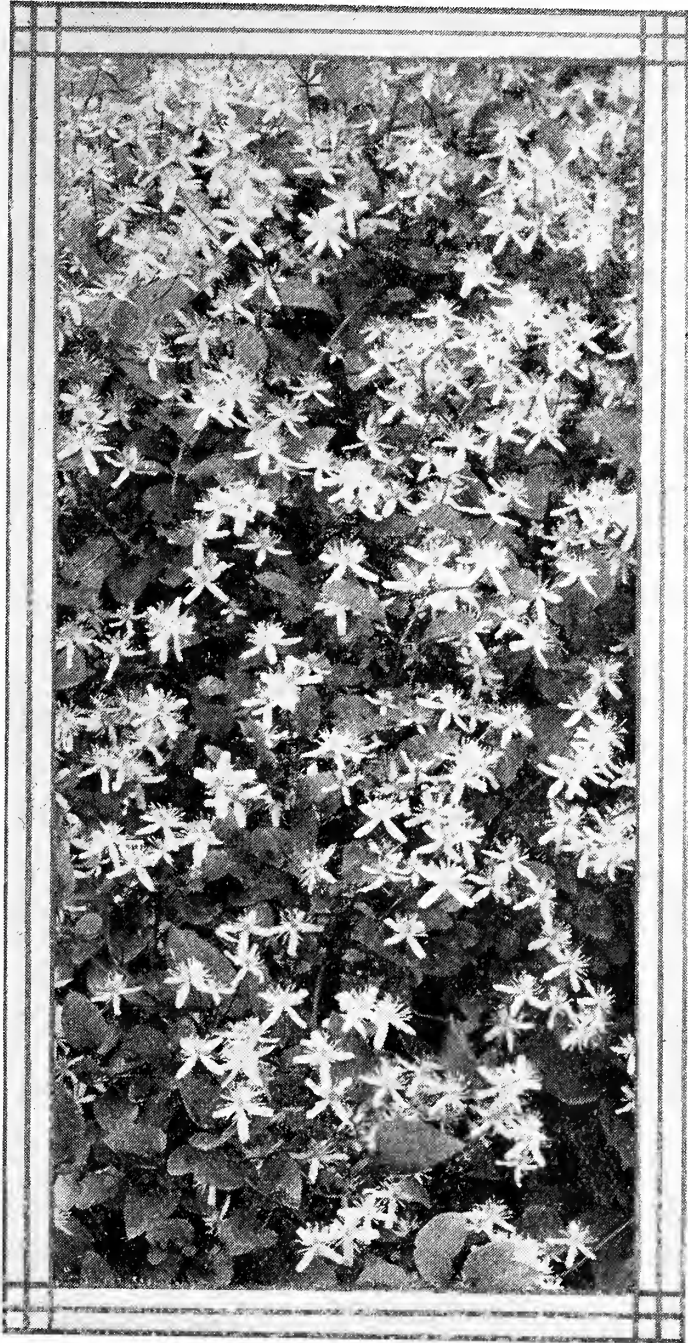
Alexandria.—This is one of the continuous blooming sorts of real merit. The flowers are large and of a pale reddish-violet color. Desirable. July to October.

Coccinea.—Very hardy; bears thick, bell-shaped flowers, bright red coral; blooms very profusely during June and until frost. One of the best of the older sorts. Valuable for foliage, being a peculiar green and elegantly cut and variegated.

Crispa.—Very hardy and a free bloomer; flowers blue, with center of petals an opaque white; very fragrant; useful for festooning.

Dutchess of Edinburgh.—A double, pure white variety which is very popular; requires some protection; deliciously scented.

Henryi.—One of the best perpetual Hybrids; of robust habit and a very free bloomer. Flowers white, large and very showy.



~~Jackmanni~~ Clematis *Paniculata*

Jackmanni.—One of the most popular varieties, a free grower and abundant and successful bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. Color an intense violet purple, remarkable for its velvety richness.

John Gould Veitchi.—Flowers are very handsome, distinct, large, double and of a light blue or lavender color; a very choice double variety. June and July.

Mme. Edward Andre.—A vivid crimson flower, large size and borne as freely as the Jackmanni. The habit is vigorous and the plant is popular on account of its exceptional brilliancy and persistency as a bloomer.

Paniculata.—A sweet-scented Japan Clematis. This variety is now quite generally planted throughout the country. It is a vine of very

rapid growth, quickly covering trellis and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance.

Ramona.—This magnificent new Clematis is an American seedling, and consequently extremely hardy. The Ramona is a strong, rampant grower, fully three times as strong as the Jackmanni, often growing ten or twelve feet the first season. It is a perpetual bloomer, giving an abundance of flowers through the season. In color it is a very deep sky-blue, distinct from any other kind, and very attractive.

HONEYSUCKLE—Lonicera.

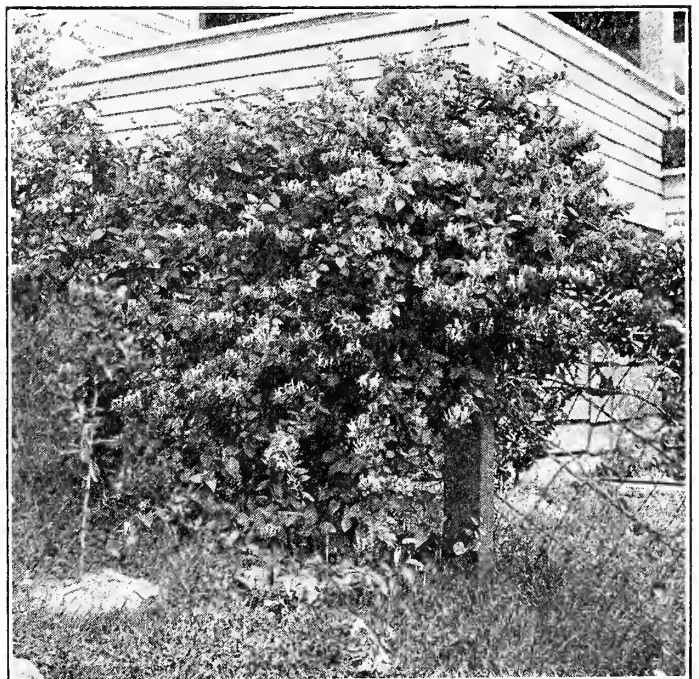
Monthly Fragrant, or Dutch Honeysuckle.—Blooms all summer. Red and yellow, very fragrant flowers.

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.—A strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, and covered with flowers from July to December; holds its leaves till January. The best bloomer of all.

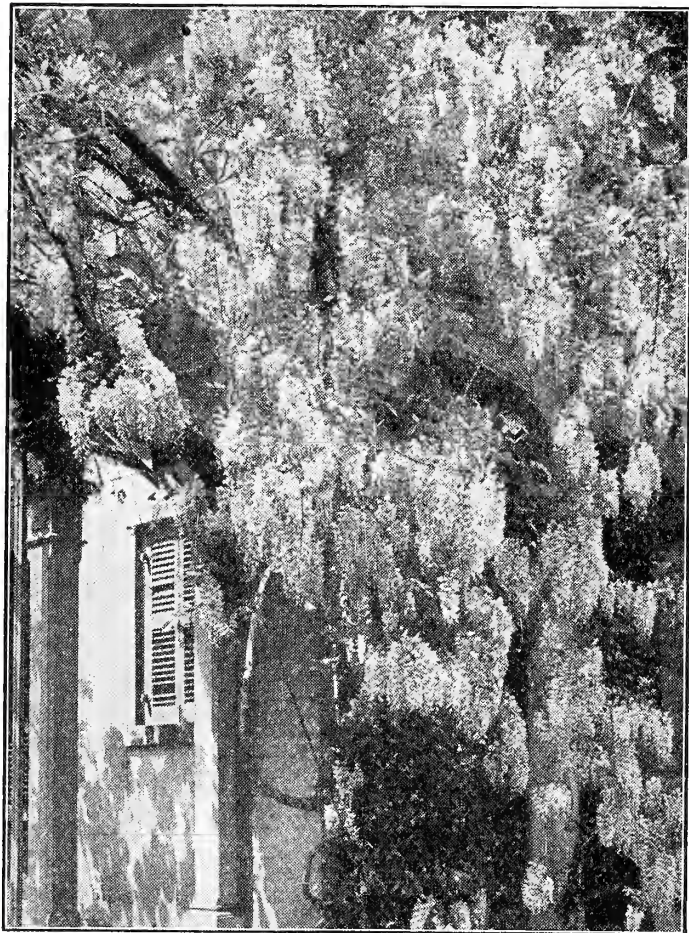
Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle.—A strong, rapid grower, and produces scarlet inodorous flowers.

MATRIMONY VINE—Lycium.

Chinese.—A superb variety, which has been a favorite for many years. It is a most vigorous, hardy climber in any position. It continues flowering, and new berries are forming from late spring until frost. The berries remain on the vine until late into the winter. Beautiful and easy of culture.



Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle



Chinese Purple Wisteria

WISTERIA.

Chinese Purple Wisteria.—One of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants; attains an immense size, growing at the rate of 15 to 20 feet in a season. Has long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in May and June and in autumn.

Chinese White Wisteria.—Pure White flowers; beautiful.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Beautify your home by planting shrubs, vines and flowers. The property increases in value and in case you desire to sell you can realize a large percentage on the investment.

BOX—Buxus.

Dwarf.—(Nana)—The well-known sort used for edging.

Tree Box.—(Sempervirens)—A shrub of the largest size, succeeding well in the shade.

DAPHNE.

Cneorum.—A beautiful evergreen shrub with fragrant pink flowers. Blossoms June and Oct.

MAHONIA.

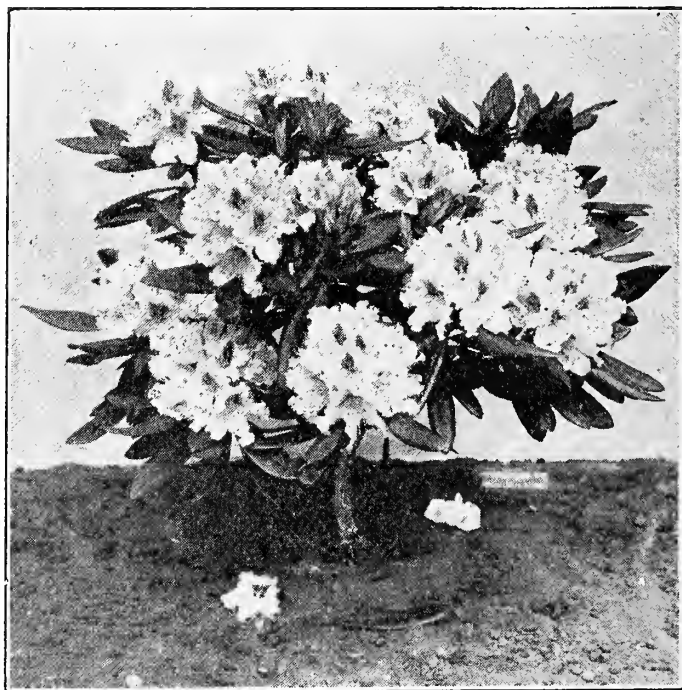
Holly-leaved,—(Aquifolium)—A beautiful Holly-like shrub, with showy, golden yellow flowers and purplish leaves. Very ornamental.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL—Kalmia.

Latifolia.—Broad, glossy-green, shining foliage, flowers in large and showy clusters of elegant shape, and most beautifully colored. Few broad-leaved evergreens are as beautiful in foliage, and none can excel the beauty and delicate form of its flowers.

RHODODENDRON—Rosebay.

This, wherever grown, is universally acknowledged to be the most showy, magnificent hardy evergreen shrub that grows. It should be planted in well prepared soil of leaf mould, or leaf mould and muck and peat mixed, and in partial shade. The broad thick evergreen foliage, with its glossy richness, would alone entitle it to a place foremost in the rank of evergreen shrubs, but when in June this luxuriant mass of evergreen foliage is almost hidden by the magnificent array of beautiful flowers in clusters and each cluster large enough for a lady's bouquet, it gives it a pre-eminence that our pen would fail to portray. Planted singly, in the flower garden or upon the lawn, they are objects of interest, but their greatest beauty, as in many other plants, can only be fully developed by artistically massing them in beds upon the lawn, when the different colors can be made to blend or contrast at will.



Rhododendron

CHARLES MOMM & SONS, IRVINGTON, N. J.

ROSES.

We only list the varieties that we know by experience do well in this climate. In order to condense our catalogue we limit the description.

HYBRID PERPETUAL VARIETIES

Although they are styled perpetual bloomers, they are not such in reality. However, many of them yield a good second crop.

Variety	Color	Description
Black Prince	Extra Dark Red	One of the darkest roses
American Beauty	Rosy Crimson	Extra large flower
Anna Deisbach	Bright Red	Very fragrant
Baroness Rothschild	Rosy Pink	Large flower
Clio	Flesh Color	A good variety
Duke of Edinburgh	Dark Maroon	Very handsome
Frau Carl Druski	Pure White	Very choice
General Jack	Bright Red	Old-fashioned Jack
Magna Charta	Rosy Red	Flower very double
Margaret Dickson	Waxy White	A good white
Mrs. John Lang	Delicate Pink	Very fragrant
Paul Neyron	Deep Rose	Extra large flower
Soleil D'Or	Reddish Gold	Fragrant
Ulrich Brunner	Cherry Red	Good size flower

HYBRID TEAS

These are the ever-blooming roses. They start to bloom immediately after being planted in the spring and continue until frost.

Varieties	Color	Description
Carolina Testout	Clear Bright Rose	Very free bloomer
Gruss an Teplitz	Bright Scarlet	Another good variety
Kaiserine Augusta Victoria	White	The best white
Killarney	Coral Pink	Extra large flowers
La France	Silvery Rose	An extra everbloomer

TEA ROSES

Gloire de Jion	Creamy White	Large, very double
Marechal Neil	Deep Golden Yellow	Not very hardy

We have listed above only such varieties as we advise. We have or can get for you a large quantity of varieties not listed.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

Crimson Rambler	Very Red	The best climber
Pink Rambler	Pink	A good climber
White Rambler	White	Medium grower
Yellow Rambler	Yellow	Flowers small, fragrant

APPLE TREES

We have made special effort to sell only such varieties of apples as grew well in this section, and should a variety you want not be listed below, we will be pleased to get it for you if possible.

Varieties	Season	Description
Early Harvest	Summer	Yellow, fine flavor
Red Astrachan	Summer	Red, juicy, tart
Yellow Transparent	Summer	Yellow, medium size
Duchess of Oldenburg	September	Red, tender, juicy
Fall Pipen	October	Yellow, large
Gravenstein	September	Large, striped, finest quality
Baldwin	Winter	Large, red, crisp, juicy and rich
Ben Davis	Winter	Large, striped, good quality
Falawater	Winter	Large, handsome, free bearer
Golden Russet	Winter	Medium size, crisp, good keeper
Grimes Golden	Winter	Yellow, crisp, very hardy
Greening	Winter	Green, acid, good keeper
Northern Spy	Winter	Striped, large, fine flavor
Wealthy	Winter	Striped, fair flavor, good keeper
York Imperial	Winter	Good size, crisp, mild and sub-acid

CRAB APPLES

Excelsior	October	Good bearer, good size
Transcendent	September	Large, yellow, striped red

We want to call your special attention to the fact that we have some varieties of apples in bearing sizes.

PEARS

In the following list are only such varieties as we are sure will do well in this climate.

Variety	Season	Description
Bartlett	September	Too well known to describe
Clapp's Favorite	September	Large, yellow, fine eating
Beurre Anjou	October	Large, a good keeper
Beurre Bosc	October	Russet, bell shaped, good
Beurre Clairgeau	October	Yellow, juicy, good bearer
Flemish Beauty	October	Green, red cheek, sweet
Kieffer	November	Large, extra producer
Seckel	October	Russet, small, very sweet
Sheldon	October	Medium size, russet, sweet and juicy
Lawrence	Winter	Yellow, the best late pear

PLUMS

A German Prune	September	Dark purple, fine flavor
Green Gage	September	Green, small, excellent quality
Lombard	August	Red, juicy, very hardy
Abundance	August	Red, juicy, extra good
Burbank	September	Very large, fair producer

CHERRY

Black Tartarin	Sweet, large, black, tender and juicy
Coe's Transparent	Sweet, pale amber, rich flavor, handsome
Governor Wood	Sweet, white, very large, good canning
Napoleon	Sweet, red, firm, juicy, very productive
Yellow Spanish	Sweet, yellow, red cheek, a good one
Early Richmond	Sour, medium size, good bear
English Morello	Sour, dark red, acid and juicy
May Duke	Large, sour, dark red, juicy
Montmorency	Half sour, large, one of the best

QUINCES

Orange	Yellow, free bearer, good cooker
Champion	Fine canner, fruits very young

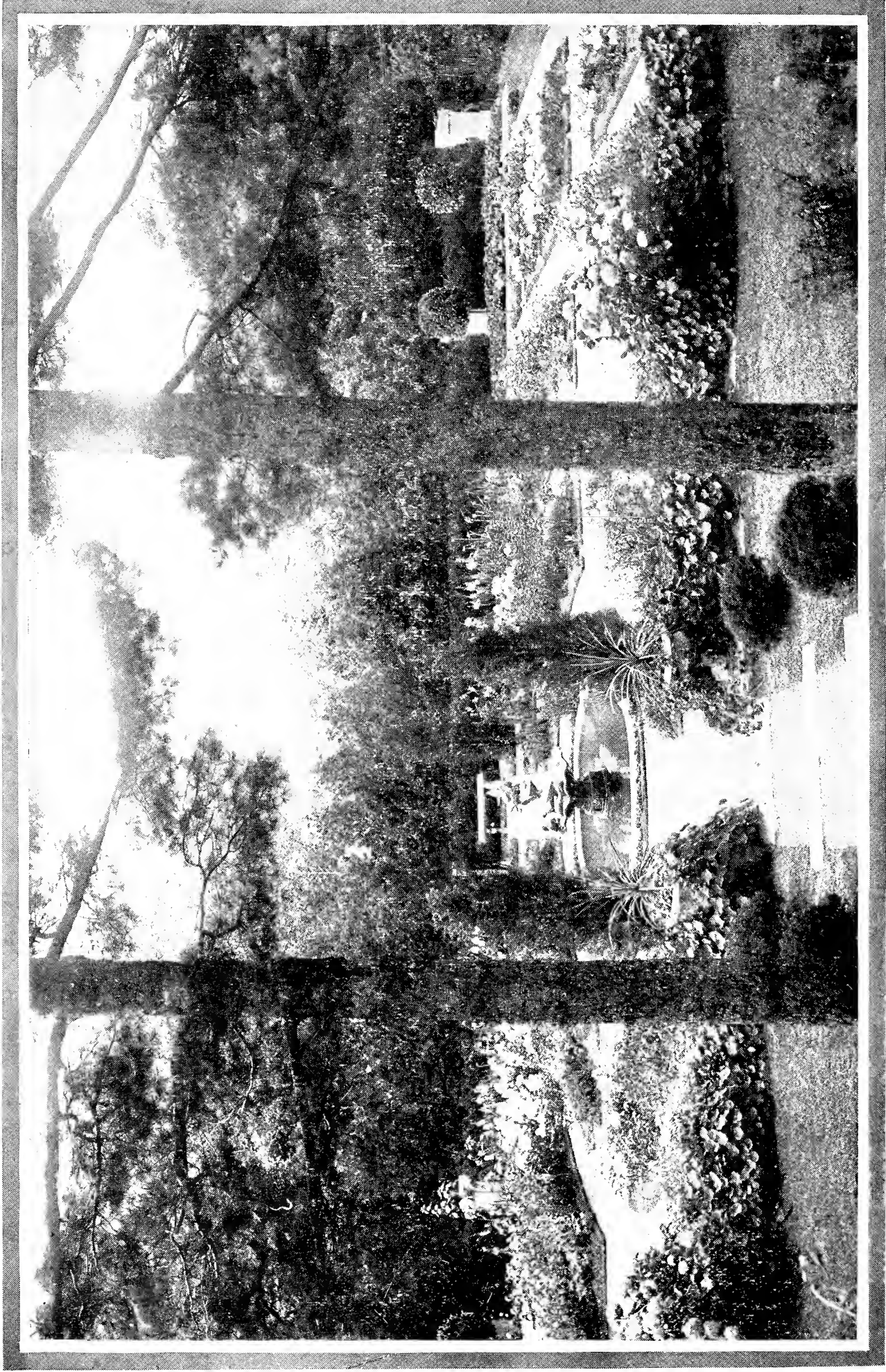
PEACH

The following varieties have been selected by us as the very best for this climate. We have given these varieties a careful tryout and are sure they will produce well, stand the cold winter, etc. They are all positively freestone varieties.

Varieties	Season	Description
Belle of Georgia	Early September	White flesh, good size
Carmen	August	White flesh, good flavor
Chair's Choice	Late September	Yellow flesh, fine producer
Champion	Late August	White flesh, sweet, rich, juicy
Crawford's Early	Late August	Yellow flesh, extra large
Crawford's Late	Late September	Large yellow, a good one
Elberta	Early September	The best yellow flesh
Fitzgerald	Early September	Yellow flesh, good size
Morris White	September	White flesh, good preserver
Mountain Rose	August	White flesh, large and sweet
Old Nixon	September	White flesh, good size
Stump the World	Late September	White flesh, very large
Iron Mountain	October	The best white flesh

We want to call your attention to the fact that we can supply fruiting sizes in most varieties of fruit trees. This will save you years of waiting.

We have a collection of the best varieties of grapes, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, etc., but space does not permit their descriptions.



What a few trees and shrubs will do to make your home pleasant and attractive